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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,986—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1900.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th July.
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wilmer	11th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th ,,
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
* PENISULAR	5027	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,080.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

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Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and three via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Mayer	5,100	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th June 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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CALCUTTA,
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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their families, Parties and Missionaries.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 13th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Aug.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 16th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

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Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

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Spey Royal
Provost
BRANDY.
Universal
RUM.
Governor-General,
Jamaica.
SCHNAPPS
Silverstream
OLD TOM.
Castle I.
SHERRY
Manzanilla.
Amontillado.
Spanish.
PORT.
Invalid.
Spanish.
Blanco (White Port.)
MARSALA.
Castle V. P.
MADEIRA
Crown.
CHAMPAGNE,
Extra Dry, Vintage 1893.
HOCK.
Hochheimer.
BURGUNDY.
Beaune Castle I.
SLOE GIN.

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FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

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If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
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90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
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Lapsed policies revived without fine.
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Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
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* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

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THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

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	Rs.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55 0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32 0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24 0
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	Rs.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45 0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50 0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55 0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60 0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65 0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75 0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80 0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95 0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100 0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115 0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125 0

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PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.

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HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

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4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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"COMPOSIA" Especiales
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3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
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If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

VERTISEMENTS.

L MEETING of the ANJU- of BOMBAY, will be held on SATUR- ant, at 5-30 P.M., at the ANJUMAN

POONA RACES. , 22ND AND 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

S are reminded that FIRST LOSE on TUESDAY, 17th July, 1900.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C. e, Poona, 9th July, 1900.

hereby given that the POWER EY given by me on the 24th March, 1900, ED COOLEKHAN BIN AGA NAS- and AGA KUMBERALLI BIN AGA LAREE has been CANCELLED on the all persons are hereby warned not to deal anner whatsoever on my behalf.—Dated

LAM HOOSAIN BIN AGA ABOOL HUSAN LAREE.

NOTICE.

MUMMELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 32 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

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F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED.

ALL the PAPERS on the case of the DEPOSED RAJA of Satara and the impeachment of Colonel C. OVANS with HISTORICAL NOTES and a Sketch of the Previous Proceedings at the India House with the Debates are shortly to be published in Royal 8vo. The preface will embrace a concise account of the House of Satara and it is proposed to be written by an Oriental Scholar

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Full particulars on application.

APPLY: TO THE MANAGER.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room. Per diem, Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO F. PELITI, 10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

A HISTORICAL TREASURE TROVE.

"OFFICIAL PAPERS appertaining to the case of the Dethroned RAJA of SATARA, with a brief statement of the case,' printed in London in 1843, is the Treasure Trove I have found. This edition is 351 pages, Royal octavo, and the Annotations and Index I mean to add will increase it to about 400 pages.

All lovers of Indian History are requested to send in their names and addresses, for Copies to be sold at Rs. 5 each, exclusive of postage, V. P. P. system.

HISTORICUS, Care of The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Press, Fort, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, TREASURY SAFES; STAMPING PRESS, &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th July 1900, at 2-30 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of iron treasury safes, stamping press, teak and blackwood cupboards, office tables, chairs, benches, copying presses, sofa, hanging punkhas, inkstands, &c.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. Bombay, 12th July 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

NEW TWEED HATS AND STRAW Boaters, The latest Fashion for Gent's wear. Silk Lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns. Smart and Stylish. Rs. 7-8. Straw Boaters, firm Double Brims, Rs. 4-8. Full Top Caps, Rs. 4.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

COCA WINE.—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4. 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE you ever HEARD in India of a TEA-SET for six persons, 15 pieces, with large Breakfast cups, for a trifling sum of Rs. 3-14, now at SHROFF BROTHERS' SALE.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCH-MAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat, Colaba Causeway, Sea View or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1590, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

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TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

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LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occure sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occure sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:— EWART LATHAM & CO., FLEMING SHAW & CO., BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

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ALL INTENDING ASSURERS Should obtain the PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460

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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	269 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	334 15 0

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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE. HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent. Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS. The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDER.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

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Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
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MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board, F. D. STRANACK, Manager. Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
H. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Agent. 47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 54 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI, Acting Manager. Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

MESSRS. THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, have REMOVED from Victoria Buildings to No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

WANTED.

P, & O. S. N. COMPANY.

WANTED.—The services of a duly qualified DOCTOR for either a Voyage to CHINA and back or to LONDON.

Applicants should be British and must sign ship's Articles for the voyage.

Apply to

Dr. SIDNEY SMITH,
Superintending Surgeon,
P. & O. S. N. Company, Mazagon Dockyard.
Bombay, 10th July, 1900.

PARTNERS OR BANKERS WANTED.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

PARTNERS or BANKERS with CAPITAL WANTED for a profitable well known and old established JOINT STOCK TRADING COMPANY.

Commission on SALE and PURCHASE, good interest with profit.

APPLY "B,"
"Bombay Gazette."

WANTED to PURCHASE Immediately one new or second hand STEAM LAUNCH in thoroughly good working order to work a daily passenger service of about 50 to 75 passengers.

Prices and particulars to be addressed to the STATE ENGINEER, Morvi, Kathiawar.

Offers should be sent in not later than 20th instant.

TO OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

The Chairman will be required to pay his own contribution for pension. Preference will be given to an officer who is prepared to stay for ten or fifteen years with the Port Trust.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

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170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

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No. 85 Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,265
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	60
Bank of India	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	110
Anglo-Indian	1,345		0	Nil	15
Asur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.50	350
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,775
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.80	380
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	600
Colin bafore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	540
Colaba Land & Mills	4,500	700	...	Rs. 10	305
Coorla Mills	cot	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	330
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	270
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	260
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	2875	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	600
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	390
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130xd
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	370
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	25
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs35	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	375
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	...	dvdRs.82	575
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	150
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,340
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	8,400	500	500	4 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,585
Mchanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg. Co. Ld.					
Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Nazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	37 1-2
Morarji Gouldass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 45	1,375
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	2500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	140
Presidency Mills Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Mil	550
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	450
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1750
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	225
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	485
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 2.5	265
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishanker Lukhmidas Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	£1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	195xd
Back Bay Baths	£500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	138xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6500
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,675
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	68
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	760
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	170
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	371
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	138
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	118xd
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	595
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	1,000	5	24xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		50	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	156
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	27½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	645
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	476 1-4

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-1
Carolus	" —
Mexican Dollars	" 69-4
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	" —
Bar Silver	" 68-12 rdy. 69 fd.
Gold Leaf	" 4-62
Bar Gold, English (.5 touch)	" 23-15-0
Bar Australian	" 21-5
Bar Bombay	" 2-5
Bar Parisian	" 29

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 11.30m., 11-12a. Low water, 4-28m., 5-25a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana, on tour, British Infantry Regiments.

POLO.—Ground reserved for polo to-day, at 5-15 p. m.

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.—The David Mills and the New David Mill, situated at Carrol Road, ceased working from the 9th instant, owing to there being no demand in the market for their produce.

ESCAPE FROM A MISSION HOUSE.—The Principal of the American Mission School, Byculla, has reported to the police that, on the night of the 9th instant, three small Gujarati Koli orphan boys, who were recently brought to Bombay from Ahmedabad, escaped from the Mission House.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Purshotam Bhimji, a mehta in the employ of Mahomed Ali Bhaimiya, a commission agent, was charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation, in respect of Rs. 1,500. The evidence showed that the accused who kept the cash and made entries in the books of account, took advantage of his position and appropriated to his own use various sums of money amounting to Rs. 1,500, which he had received from his master's customers. The magistrate, in sentencing the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment, remarked that he appeared to have made a practice of robbing his employer.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A SHIP.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Succaram Shetty a labourer, aged about fifty years. The deceased was employed on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Obna, now lying in P. and O. Dry Dock. On Tuesday afternoon, Succaram and a number of other labourers were working in No. 4 hold of the ship. They were lowering planks by means of derrick and rope, when one of the planks slipped out of the rope and fell on the deceased. When extricated the man was found to be unconscious. He was bleeding from his mouth and right ear. He was placed in a gharry and being conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, but he died on the way. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon charged Rama Dharoo with stealing a silver neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 6, the property of Govind Rama, who resides at Comercarry. On Monday afternoon, the complainant was seated on the verandah of his house, while his niece Babiee was playing on the road. The accused came up and removed the ornament from the person of the child and ran away. The complainant, who was all the while watching the movements of the accused, gave chase and arrested the man with the ornaments in his possession. The accused had twice been in jail before. He pleaded intoxication with reference to the present charge. The magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BIRTHDAY OF MAHOMED.—Yesterday, the Mahomedans of Bombay observed the day as a holiday in celebration of the birthday of their prophet, and closed their places of business. In the evening they held a meeting at the Anjuman School Buildings Esplanade, at which Mr. Mahomed Husain Hakim, Judge of the Small Causes Court, presided, and which was well attended by the principal Mahomedan citizens. The meeting was called by the managing committee of the Mahomedan Club, in the name of its president Mr. Mahomed Jaffer Mukhi, and Messrs. B. F. Contractor and Gulam Ali Cassam, secretaries. The hall was decorated with palm leaves, flowers, and bannerets; and the compound of the school showed strings of bunting. The proceedings commenced with hymns recited in praise of the prophet, after which Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk delivered an instructive address, eulogising the life and career of the prophet and exhorting his hearers to follow his precepts. The chairman next addressed the meeting in a similar strain; and the proceedings closed with the distribution of coffee, sherbut, &c.

TRAFFIC IN MINORS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Mahomed Sultan Punjabee and Cassibai, a woman, stood charged at the instance of Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, with selling and buying a girl, named Soondree, for an immoral purpose. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the first accused, while Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, defended the second. The evidence to prove alibi was adduced on behalf of the defence. It was stated that on the 5th and 6th May last the accused was placed before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to show cause why he should not furnish security for his future good behaviour. On the 7th and 8th idem, he was engaged in painting Mahomedans as tigers for the Mohurrum festival and collecting subscriptions for a taboot and to give feasts to those Mahomedans who took part in the Mohurrum procession. The magistrate discharged both the accused, remarking that the evidence adduced by the prosecution was conflicting as to dates on which the transactions took place.

A PARSEE SWINDLER COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court Rustomji Pestonji, a Parsee, of a notorious character was charged before Mr. W. Webb, with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing one Makund Balkrishna, to deliver to him Rs. 4-8 in silver. The complainant is a servant to a petty shopkeeper of Kandawady. On the 6th instant accused called at the complainant's shop and asked for a bottle of eau de cologne. This was shown to him. He enquired if the owner was in the shop, and he was informed that the shop-keeper had gone to the market to purchase some goods. Accused then asked for sundry other articles, including Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, which were supplied to him, and he was asked to pay Rs. 5-8, the charges for the goods purchased. The accused instead of paying the money, asked the complainant if he had got change for a note of Rs. 10, when the latter produced the balance of Rs. 4-8. The accused then put his hand into his pockets and told the shopkeeper that he had forgotten to bring the note with him. He requested that a man might be sent with him to his place with the goods and the balance of Rs. 4-8, and that he would pay him the note for Rs. 10. The complainant directed his shop-boy Hurry Sonnoo to accompany the accused and to bring the note for Rs. 10. The boy was also instructed not to part with the money before he received the note from the accused. Both left the shop and about two hours after the boy returned and informed his master that the Parsee took the money from him and refused to pay the note. It appears that the Parsee instead of taking the boy to his house at Girgaum, took him to the Mungaldas Mill, at Churney Road. Here he asked the boy for Rs. 4-8, which the latter refused to part with. The accused thereupon slapped the boy and gave him a chit, telling him to take it to a room in a chawl, opposite the mill, where, he said, the note for Rs. 10 would be given to him. He took the money from the boy and gave him the chit, which he accordingly took to the chawl, and found the door of the room locked. He returned to the place where he had left the accused and found him missing. The boy then returned to the shop and informed the complainant of what had happened. Information was given to the police and the accused was arrested while being asleep on the road. The accused admitted five previous convictions. He was committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court to take his trial on the present charge.

GENERAL MAHOMEDAN PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since this subject has been dealt with in your issues of the 3rd and 4th instant, there has appeared nothing to represent that the Mahomedans, for whose benefit the proposal was made, take a different view of the question, nor have they pointed to any bad or unsatisfactory consequences resulting therefrom. However, rumour is afloat in Mahomedan quarters that one or two interested individuals have been getting people together to sign an application drawn up by them to the Municipal Commissioner, saying that the proposal is far from being salutary and that in declaring this they represent the community. It is no wonder that these gentlemen protest, for it would be impossible to produce a single instance of a proposal for some thing to be done in the interest of the community that they have not protested against. Look at the opening of the plague hospitals when plague first broke out. It was members of this community who were against their opening *ab initio*. They were deadly against the opening of the one in question and yet they are now determined to oppose its removal. Even if they are against so good a purpose, they ought to have adopted a better and more direct course by interviewing the parties who are in favour of it and discussing the matter with them. Or they should have made known their reasons for opposition in some of our local papers, who show every courtesy in allowing matters to appear which are intended for public discussion. They would thus give their co-religionists an opportunity of judging as to their validity. Or they ought to have waited personally upon the Commissioner, and explain what they have to say. To oppose as they do costs nothing beyond a few words on a foolscap paper signed by a few illiterates and postage to send the same.—Yours, etc.,

New Nagpada, July 11. D. I. S. C.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.

THE TEMPLETON CASE OF HYDERABAD.

ARTHUR N. TEMPLETON VS. SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD LAWRIE AND OTHERS.

THEIR LORDSHIPS delivered judgment yesterday in the apeal filed by Arthur Napoleon Templeton, proprietor of the "Hyderabad Chronicle," residing at Chudderghat in the Nizam's dominions against a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, delivered in January last in a suit instituted by the appellant against Surgeon Lieut-Colonel Edward Lawrie, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, Surgeon Major Patrick Hehir, I.M.S., doing duty with the 43rd Gurkhas at Nowshera and Miss Ada D'Costa, a lady doctor now doing duty at Wadi Juction Station, Mr. Raikes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the appellant. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, and Mr. Starling, appeared for the first and third respondents, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co.; Mr. Robertson, with Mr. Young, appeared for the second respondent, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne.

The suit before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell was heard on two preliminary issues, (1) Whether the plaint disclosed any valid cause of action; and (2) whether the Court had jurisdiction to try the suit. His Lordship found the first issue in the affirmative, and the second in the negative, and ordered that the suit should be dismissed for want of jurisdiction and ordered the plaintiff to pay the defendants' costs, with the exception of those of the Judge's summons.

MR. JUSTICE CANDY'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering his judgment, said:—It is unnecessary to recapitulate the introductory facts. The question for our decision may be formulated thus: On the facts recited in the plaint, can it be said that a part of the alleged cause of action arose in Bombay? The plaintiff says (para. 31), "a material part, if not the whole, of the plaintiff's cause of action arose within the ordinary original jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, inasmuch as the conspiracy between the three defendants herein "culminated" in giving false and malicious evidence to the peril and prejudice of the plaintiff in his trial in Bombay in March 1897." And again (para. 30) "the plaintiff charges that every loss, injury and damage which he has sustained was caused by the conspiracy on the part of the three defendants here and the evidence given by them in pursuance thereof." The object of the conspiracy is thus stated (para 30); "all the three defendants have on the occasions herein before referred to given false evidence with a view of substantiating a false theory as to the cause of the death of the said Marion Edith Whittaker in order to mislead the respective tribunals and to secure the conviction of the plaintiff for complicity in the alleged abortion." Now it is admitted that no action will lie against the defendants in respect of the evidence which they gave either at Hyderabad or in the Small Causes Court at Bombay. "Prima facie," therefore, there is no cause of action arising out of their acts in Bombay, and thus it can not be said that any part of the cause of action arose in Bombay. But it is sought to avoid this difficulty by the allegation that the defendants are not sued simply for giving the false evidence, but they are sued for the conspiracy, by which they conspired together that each one should give false evidence, and as they did give false evidence in Bombay, it follows that they were conspiring in Bombay, and thus there was a cause of action partly arising in Bombay. The fallacy of this argument lies in supposing that though no action will lie against the defendants for giving false evidence, yet it will lie against them if it be alleged that the false evidence was given in pursuance of a conspiracy. If this argument were good, then though no action would lie against A for giving false evidence, yet, if there were more witnesses than one who gave false evidence against the plaintiff, then an action would lie against A, B, C, etc., for it is difficult to suppose a case in which it would not follow as a matter of course that the witnesses must have given false evidence in pursuance of a conspiracy. It is impossible by a system of permutation and combination to render of no effect the rule of law, and to say that A is not sued for giving false evidence but, for conspiring with B and C, that they should give false evidence and B is sued etc. The fact is that it is no cause of action that the defendant entered into a conspiracy. You must show that the results of that conspiracy have given a right of action to the plaintiff. This was forcibly put in the judgment of Lord Esher in Salaman vs. Warner (65 L. P. Reports 132); and similarly reference may be made to the judgment of Faller, C.B in Kearney vs. Lloyd (26 L. R. W. 268) which is—as stated by Darling, J. in Huntley vs. Simmons (1 Q. B. 1898 p. 85)—to the effect that the conspiracy to do certain acts gives a right of action only where the acts agreed to be done, and in fact done, would, had they been without preconcert, have involved a civil injury to the plaintiff. Now it is clear here that the acts done in Bombay by the defendants involved no civil injury to the plaintiff. They involved injury no doubt, but not an injury for which compensation could be recovered in a civil action. Then it was contended that a part of the cause of action was that part of the damage caused to the plaintiff in Bombay. Assuming that such damage is alleged in the plaint, it is in my opinion clear that the fact that any damage was suffered in Bombay would not constitute a part of the cause of action. It may be necessary to prove the fact of injury in Bombay in order to ascertain a full measure of damages; but that fact would not constitute any part of the cause of action. If this argument were sound, actions on account of false evidence would always lie, because although it cannot be denied that giving false evidence furnishes no cause of action, still there would in every case be the damage, which in reality must be taken to be the only and the whole cause of action. This argument also fails; and, as frankly admitted by Mr. Raikes it is impossible to twist this case into one of malicious prosecution; it is simply one of conspiracy to give false evidence; and in my opinion the demurrer was rightly upheld by Mr. Justice Russell. The appeal must be dismissed with costs.

MR. JUSTICE TYEBJEE'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in his judgment which was read in Court by Mr. Justice Candy for him, said: Two questions have been argued before us. The first is whether the plaint discloses a sufficient cause of action; and the second is whether this Court has jurisdiction to try this suit. These two questions were argued before Russell. J., as two preliminary issues. He found the first in the affirmative, and the second in the negative and for the defendants. The plaint was accepted under clause 12 of the Letters Patent, and the question of jurisdiction, therefore, depends upon the further question, whether any material part of the cause of action accrued within the jurisdiction of the High Court. These two questions, though forming distinct issues, are so connected with and have such a material bearing upon each other, that the decision of the one will practically dispose of the other. I will, however, discuss them in the order in which they were treated by Mr. Justice Russell and were argued before us. The first question then is, does the plaint disclose a sufficient cause of action? Now, the plaint is an exceedingly lengthy and intricate document, giving the history of the case in great detail, but the draftman does not appsar to me to have very accurately formulated the exact propositions of fact and of law on which he intended to base the plaintiff's right to relief. I think, however, the gist and substance of the allegations in the plaint may be shortly stated as a charge of conspiracy on the part of the defendants to obtain the conviction of the plaintiff of a criminal offence, and to give false evidence in furtherance of that conspiracy. The plaint also asserts that, as a matter of fact, the defendants did give false evidence. The conspiracy is alleged to have taken place at Hyderabad out of the jurisdiction; but the false evidence is stated to have been given in the High Court of Bombay within the jurisdiction. In considering whether these facts give the plaintiff a right to sue the defendants in a civil court, it is to be remembered that this is not a suit for malicious prosecution. There is no allegation in the plaint that the defendants actually prosecuted the plaintiff. As a matter of fact, the prosecution of the plaintiff in Hyderabad is admitted to have been instituted by H. H the Nizam's Government. The utmost that is alleged against the defendants is that they desired and furthered and aided the prosecution by conspiring among themselves to give false evidence. The substance of the plaint then is that the defendant merely conspired in Hyderabad to give false evidence in order to obtain the plaintiff's conviction, and not that they prosecuted him on a false charge. Now, I am of opinion that this of itself furnishes no cause of action. A mere conspiracy to injure a man without an overt act resulting in the injury, does not furnish any cause of action. Kearney vs. Lloyd, 23 L. R., Irish C. L. 203,233, and 238.) Huntly vs Simmons, L. R. 1898, Q. B. 184,185. Salaman vs. Warner, 35 L. T. R. 132. 134, 136. If therefore the plaint had stopped at the mere allegation of the conspiracy, it is clear on above authorities that it would not have disclosed any valid cause of action. Does then the fact that false evidence is actually asserted to have been given in pursuance of the conspiracy make any difference? I am clearly of opinion that it does not. It has been held over and over again that the giving of false evidence, no matter how malicious and "mala fide" it may be, furnishes no right to sue in a Civil Court, the only remedy being a prosecution for perjury. Rivis vs. Smith, 18 C. B. 126. Henderson vs. Broomhead, 4 Hur. and N., 569. Baba Ganesh Dutt vs. Magnuram, 11 Ben. L. R 321. Dawkins vs. Rokeby, L. R. 7. (Eng. and Ir.) Ap 744. The mere fact that the giving of the false evidence is alleged to be the result of a conspiracy does not, in my opinion, make any difference. I should therefore feel inclined to hold that the plaint does not disclose any cause of action although there are certain other overt acts alleged, such as the giving (though not as the result of the conspiracy) on the part of the first and second defendants, a demonstration and lecture; the arranging the *post mortem* examination in a manner prejudicial to the plaintiff; the writing of letters to the presiding Magistrate;—all of which acts were done out of the jurisdiction of this Court. It follows from what I have said that, in my opinion, nothing is alleged in the plaint to have taken place in Bombay which could give a valid legal right to the plaintiff to sue the defendants in this Court and that, therefore, this suit was rightly dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The vague allegations of counsel in argument that damages and mental anguish may have been caused in Bombay, though not specifically stated in the plaint, do not make any difference. I would dismiss the appeal with costs.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. MULJI B. BARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. James MacDonald, Hartley Kennedy, G. Lund, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Wadia, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, N. N. Katrak, A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

BURNING-GROUND AT MAHIM.

The Committee accepted the tender of Mr. Rahimbhai Meherali for supplying firewood at the Mahim Burning Ground at the rate of Rs. 4 per khandy.

WATER RATES.

The Committee considered resolution of the Corporation on the question of reducing the rate for water supplied by meter measurement.

The Commissioner forwarded the following letter from the Municipal Solicitors, dated the 10th September, 1898, on the subject: "We have the honour to state that the Standing Committee have not, in our opinion, the power to alter the rates at which they have prescribed that water is to be supplied by measurement during the currency of an official year. We arrive at this conclusion, not by reason of the provisions of Sub-Section (2) of Section 128 (which deals only with the rates fixed by the Corporation under Sub-Section (1) of the same Section, as those at which Municipal taxes are to be levied for the ensuing year), but from a consideration of Sections, 156 (f), 166 (2), 167 and 169. Under Section 153 (f) the Assessment Book must contain the particulars (including rate) of any charges made under Section 169 for water supplied by measurement. Under Section 166 (2) the Assessment Book, subject to any alterations, made under Section 167, is conclusive as to the amount of each property tax; it is true that this does not (expressly at any rate) include special rates of charge in lieu of water tax fixed by the Standing Committee under Section 169 but Section 167 is the only one under which the Assessment Book can be altered at all during the currency of an official year, and as this Section does not authorise the alteration either of a rate of tax fixed by the Corporation, or a rate of charge by measurement fixed by the Standing Committee, and as the entry in the Assessment Book under Section 156 (J) should form the ultimate basis of the charge, it must, we think, remain unaltered during the currency of the year to which such entry relates."

The Commissioner also wrote a letter, dated the 3rd instant, in which he stated that there was no administrative objection beyond prospective loss of revenue to the water-rates being reduced during the currency of the year.

Mr. Khote thought it desirable to refer the matter to a sub-committee for the purpose of fixing suitable rates, and for obtaining, if necessary, counsel's opinion. He moved that the Corporation's resolution and

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE OF JAMES HUME SLEIGH (formerly known by the surname of "Slight") late of Bombay, European deceased (who died at Edinburgh in Scotland on or about the 26th day of June 1899) and Letters of Administration with an authenticated copy of whose will thereto annexed were on the 3rd day of July 1900 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to James Begbie, the constituted attorney of Alexander Yeaman, Judicial Factor on the estate of the deceased (for his use and benefit and limited until he should obtain Letters of Administration of the said property and credits to be granted to him by the said Court) to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said James Begbie on his behalf at their office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of THEIR CLAIMS upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 31st day of August 1900, as after that date the said James Begbie, the Administrator, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands according to the directions in the said Will contained having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid; and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 16th day of July 1900.

CRAWFORD BROWN BAYLEY & DUNLOP,
Administrator's Solicitors.

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UNDER ENTIRELY NEW
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Every Room fitted with electric Bells.
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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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One Gold 18 Carat, Plain ALBERT CHAIN
(can be used as double or single.)
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(two-pound piece.)
The above Coin will be made to attach on the Watch, Chain without extra charge.)
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self acting hood and with patent foot-brake
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HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
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Apply to
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....299 5-8—3-13
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 3-4 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan...£103 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities, £93 1-4 plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 1-2—1-16
Do in New York .....62 unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris, 25'10 1-2 plus 1-2
Do on New York.....4'86¼ unchanged
Discount Bank of England...3 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills...2 5-8 per cent—1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills ...3 1-2 per cent unchanged

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £2,00,000 for France.
Yellow Metal 6 5-8.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,080,000 qrs.

EXCHANGE.—On opening rates were quoted the same as yesterday but with rather easier advices from Calcutta, some of the Banks went off Bank Demand at 1s. 3 31-32d. but there were sufficient left to meet the enquiry. In credits one Bank again opened at 1s. 4 5-32d. but was followed very quickly by nearly all of the others but the supply was extremely limited.

Bank Telegraphic to 15th August...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits ready ...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do forward	1s. 4 3-16 to 7-32.
Do. Francs, ...	169 3-4
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 196
Hongkong do.	" 144
Japan do.	" 148 1-2

COUNCILS.—At the public sale of Council Bills in London to-day for Rs. 30,00,000 the minimum rate for bills accepted was 1s. 3 15-16d. and Transfers 1s. 4d. Tenders for bills received 80 per cent. Transfers, in full.
The amount offered for sale next week is reduced Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 25,00,000.
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at 94-10, improved to 94-13 and declined to 94-11, closing steady at 94-13 per cent. News of rain in Gujerat and Kathiawad tends to support both the paper and share markets. Business in New Loan has been reported at 2 annas higher than forward with a good enquiry.
STOCKS AND SHARES.—The share market is quiet with little business passing.
FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet but steady with little to report that we can hear of.
The Bullmouth shortly due is reported to have been fixed away from Bombay.
COALS.—There are buyers of Bird's for next year at Rs. 13-4 with sellers at 4 annas higher, say Rs. 13-8.
The Produce markets are closed to-day owing to a Native holiday.
WHEAT is quoted easier owing to more rain having fallen in and round about Delhi. White Delhi for July is quoted Rs 5-5-6, August-September Rs. 5-9, and new crop, April-May, Rs. 5-1-6.
SEEDS.—Nothing fresh to report.
COTTON.—The market quiet this morning but after the receipt of the New York message and the agricultural Bureau Report the market was firmer and sellers are asking higher rates but the business done has not been large. The enquiry for Bengal, Westerns and Sawginned continues. Fine Bengals with a Liverpool guarantee have been bought at Rs. 207 per candy and ready lots Rs. 206 to Rs. 208 and Cawnpore at Rs. 210. New crop prices are unchanged at Rs. 223 for good Broach, and Rs. 193 for F. G. Bengals owing to reports of rain having fallen at Broach and in Rajputana.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 6,000 bales. Surats 100 bales. Spot 6 1-32d.—1-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5'46	5'38	4'48	4'35
—12-64	—9-64	—7-64	—5-64

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	5,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain.....	1,000 "
" to Continent	nil
Mid.-Uplands 10 1-4 unchanged.	
Futures month of August 9'81 plus 2	
" " of December 8'34 plus 5	

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	116
Berar	169
Total Omras...	285
Westerns	212
Bengals.....	5
Total...	502

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales
Wheat	34,320 "
Linseed	1,459 "
Rapeseed	549 "
Gingellyseed	21 "
Poppyseed	841 "
Groundnuts	230 "
Castorseed	2,122 "
Rice	32,162 "
Myrabollams	480 "

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd July, as compared with the statement of 26th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 26. Rs.	A.	P.	July 3. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	98,50,000	0	0	1,01 00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,35,86,251	8	7	1,37,05,475	4	4
Other Deposits, &c.	6,57,85,655	2	11	7,09,45,419	6	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,50,693	3	3	3,96,527	10	2
Sundries	25,00,978	3	6	19,61,265	13	10
	11,21,73,588	2	3	11,71,09,688	3	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	53,36,703	8	0	50,18,930	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	88,70,212	2	0	87,24,011	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,22,57,865	5	4	2,16,99,611	7	11
Accounts of Credit on do. ...	2,10,75,699	12	8	2,06,60 721	9	9
Bills discounted, &c....	1,04,34,936	0	2	1,00,84,891	6	2
Balances with other Banks.	12,86,331	3	1	13,78,017	0	7
Bullion	1,27,627	15	11	1,25,767	15	11
Dead Stock	13,42,638	13	1	13,32,681	4	10
Stamps	10,955	2	2	11,227	9	8
Sundries	8,51,415	4	7	12,17,297	9	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office ...	2,14,09,786	0	4	2,77,86 733	1	2
Do. at Branches	1,91,69,126	14	11	1,90,69,723	1	10
Rs....	11,21,73,588	2	3	11,71,09 688	3	3

HIGH COURT.—JULY 12

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
For Judgment.

395 99—Payne G S and M—Kikabhoy Khushall vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Manshukhlal D and J
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
745 98—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Venayek and others—Crawford B and Co., Craigie L and O and Little and Co.—Part heard.
481 99—Bicknell M and M for pauper—Rudiabai vs Isack Haj Ellias—In person.
485 99—Bicknell M and M—Rudiabai vs Isack Haji Ellias—In person.
666 98—Edgelow G and W—Ashabai vs Haji Seedick Haji Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D.
139 1900—Payne G S and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee vs Hormusjee Cursetjee and others—Nanu and H. For postponement.
486 99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai vs Sidick Gool Mahomed and others—King and Co, S B and N and B M and M.
23 98—Smitham B and N—Jacob Hajee Easa vs Noorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, W and G, S B and N, and K B Mehta.
For Trial of Issues
In the matter of the Invention and Designs Act 1888 and in the matter of Emmanuel Winters alleged patent—Bicknell M and M for Petitioner—Ahmedbhai Abdul Jaffur—Payne G S and M for E Winter.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
312 1900—Mathubhai J and M—Jamsetjee Hormasjee Khambatta vs V Sambhandam Moodliar and others—Chitnis M and M. Part heard.
314 1900—Muljee and R—Alchand Khoomajee and other vs Agercnand Gungaram and others.
315 1900—Ardeshir H and D—Jairam Giga vs Tricumdas Mooljee and others—Little and Co.
316 1900—In person—Hansraj Goolabchand and others vs Poonamchand Khoshalchand—Dikshit and Co.
330 1900—Edgelow G and W—A W Campbell vs W J Brooke.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
13 1900—In person—Dawoodbhoy Mahomedally vs Noorbai widow and others—Shamrao and M.
Long Causes.
27 1900—Captain and V—Francisco Domingos Fernandes vs Miguel Antonio de Silva—Dikshit and D.
29 1900—Bicknell M and M—Bai Fulkare vs Vizbhukhandas Venilal and others—Tyabjee D and Co, and In person for postponement.
85 1900—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Goverdhandas Motiram and others—Bhaishanker and K.
114 1900—Unwalla and P—Josi Dungersi Morarjee vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abdur Sattar—Tyabjee D and Co.
9 98—Hiralal M and M—Fazludin Hadji Ahmedin and others vs Dholandas Dariamal and another—Edgelow G and W.
286 99—Wadia and G—Dadabhoy Cowasjee Motisha vs Hassonally Abdoolally—Payne G S and M.
779 99—Daphtary and F—Vithaldas Dwarkadas and another vs Badrudin Abdulla Koor—Jamsetjee and R.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHERRY—July 2, at Bangalore, the wife of Charles Lacy Cherry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

OTTEWILL—MONK—June 30, at St Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A Kitchin, James Ottewill (Messrs Harold and Co.) to Edith, widow of the late Edwin Monk.

DEATHS.

LEWIS—July 8, at No. 6, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras, Emily Rutherford, beloved wife of J M Lewis, and youngest daughter of the late Mr Henry Cuffley.
SINCLAIR—July 7, at his residence, Lansdowne, Ootacamund, Henry George Sinclair, of Umbillie Mullie Estate, Ouchterlony Valley, Nilgiri District, aged 60 years and 11 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1900.

THE Health Officer's report for the first quarter of the present year—the penultimate which we shall have from Lieutenant-Colonel Weir—establishes the curious fact that the heavy mortality of Bombay in the first five years of the last decade is confined to women and infants; the male population on the whole enjoyed more than average health. It has been found in England that the growth of the towns has been very unfavourable to child-life. The immense increase in the population has been wholly confined to the towns. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there was a decline in the infant mortality from certain specific causes. In this century when many cities have grown to the proportions of London in the last century, and the old towns have extended their borders, the death-rate has gone up; notwithstanding all the improvements in general sanitation. In his view all the measures proposed to reduce infant mortality are mere palliatives and must fail. In Bombay women find work in the mills; they leave the children at home with a little opium to keep them asleep. Dr. Weir predicts that there will be a progressive increase of mortality from infantile diseases as the city grows and the factories multiply. The eagerness of women to earn wages and add to the family income leads them to neglect their children and they cannot resist the town-bred influences. Dr. Weir has frequently called attention in past reports to the striking difference between male and female mortality in Bombay. The "progressive unhealthiness of the city," so repeatedly made the theme of eloquent demonstration, is confined to women in the maternal period and to children. In 1895—the year before the first visitation of plague—the death-rate amongst men was under twenty-six; that of women was little short of thirty-nine—a wide margin. In the five years, 1890-95, there was no deterioration of the health of the Parsee or the European communities; the death-rate of either comparing well with that of European cities of good sanitary record. The rate amongst the Europeans was from two to three per cent. less than among the Parsees.

Before the present year began, all the indications made for precisely what has happened—an outbreak of epidemics supplementing plague and adding greatly to the mortality. The failure of the rains last year, which left the city with half the usual rainfall, presaged a marked deterioration of the public health. The water-supply from the three lakes was not only deficient; it was often so evil-smelling and loaded with vegetable matter that the Department issued notifications to the public against drinking it until it was well boiled. That warning did not avail much; and it was often neglected with the inevitable result of a great increase of internal diseases, and cholera made its appearance. At one time there was considerable anxiety lest the Tansa Lake should become infected. The bacteriological examination of Dr. Polverini, of the Parel Laboratory, showed that though colonies of bacilli were in excess, disease germs were absent. The first quarter of the year gave a mortality from plague of over 7,000, nearly 3,000 in excess of the same period of last year. This increase in the intensity of the plague is startling in view of the improvements in the sanitary condition of the city since the first appearance of plague, and despite all the measures of disinfection, the demolition of insanitary buildings, and the inoculation of nearly ninety thousand of the population. The phenomenon is attributed by Colonel Weir to the influence of the adverse conditions caused by the failure of the rains in 1899, the increase in the number of immigrants of the poorest class from the famine districts, and the greater poverty of the bulk of the people caused by want of employment and dearness of food. The whole of the excess mortality for the quarter, in round numbers, 3,000, has fallen on a population born outside the city, strangers and the destitute. The deaths among the Bombay-born—an infinitely larger section—were practically the same number. At no time during the previous four years was there so large an inflow of starving people. The Report observes that:—Since the appearance of plague, while more or less well-to-do have sought refuge in the suburbs and beyond, returning occasionally for business purposes, the homes of the poor have been more overcrowded than at any period since the great famine of the seventies. To this cause, and the bad quality of the water must be ascribed the progressive increase of the mortality from intestinal disorders, threatening to develop into an epidemic of cholera. Fever of different kinds was very fatal.

Dr. Weir suggests an authoritative pronouncement should be made as to the true character of these different fevers so as to make the registration more accurate. The terms now in use, such as "Bombay fever," "typho-remittent" and others, are unauthorised and misleading. Towards the end of last year and in the early months of this, peculiar types of fever were prevalent, and some of them were identified as true Malta fever. An epidemic of small-pox carried off over 2,500 victims, it was necessary to make provision in certain of the hospitals for its treatment, and measures were taken to induce the population to have recourse to vaccination. No opposition was made to this course, the people of Bombay being familiar with the practice. Probably to this cause was due the fact that the type of the disease amongst the Bombay people was mild, whilst it was particularly virulent amongst the large community of strangers. Small-pox has now almost disappeared from the city. During the quarter reported on a good deal was done to ascertain the distribution of anopheles, the mosquito, whose special mission is to carry the germ of malarious fever to unsuspecting man. It has been found not only in pools of water in the Malabar Hill gardens, but in a fountain in the Fort, and even in a storm-water drain in Bandora slaughter-house. The immunity from malaria enjoyed by certain localities and its prevalence in others are found to depend on the distribution of the anopheles. The divisional Health Officers, it is satisfactory to know, are giving special attention to this work. Colonel Weir has found by experiment that a spoonful of kerosine oil sprinkled weekly into a tank of twenty-four square feet will keep it free from anopheles and all other kinds of mosquito in the hot season. The extirpation of the mosquito and, with it, malarial fever, appears now to be well within the reach of modern science.

OUR Simla correspondent wires that the estimated cost of the China expedition will be £910,000, to which must be added £54,000 as a monthly recurring charge. These charges, or at least the great bulk, will be paid by England, for although our troops may be employed in the Far East it is not for the direct benefit of India, and a Treasury minute, approved and adopted by the Welby Commission, lays it down that "India has not a direct and substantial interest in the employment of forces in Europe, in Africa west of the Cape of Good Hope; in Asia east of China; that India has a direct and substantial interest in questions affecting Siam, that India has a modified interest in questions affecting China and the Malay Peninsula and that India has no direct or substantial interest in Japan, or countries or islands east and south of China." The Commission however held that "special cases may arise giving to India a direct and substantial interest in questions connected with Europe or other territories in which the Minute declares her to have, as a general rule, no interest." Perhaps this will be regarded as one of them and it would be agreeable to learn at what sum the modified interest, we are supposed to have in China, is to be assessed.

THE official report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops brings the information up to July 2 only, so that we are still a week behind the time. This is unavoidable as the reports have to reach Simla before the publication of the "Gazette of India." Therefore we can only know how we stood a week ago. The number of persons on famine relief was close on six millions, the total showing a net increase of 1,53,166. The Bombay official report which will be modified by the local statement due this morning, shows that although good rain had fallen during the week in the Konkan, Belgaum, Dharwar, Nasik, and Ahmednagar and fair to moderate showers in several other collectorates, rain was urgently wanted in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The rain had been beneficial for the preparation of lands for autumn cultivation but there was, however, no abatement of the famine and the condition of the people in the area affected remained unchanged. The preparation of lands for autumn cultivation continued in parts of Sindh, Gujarat and Baroda and sowings had almost been completed in Kolaba and Ratnagiri, and were in progress in the Karnatak, Kanara, Thana, Surat, the Panch Mahals, four Deccan and two Sindh districts; but had been retarded in Gujarat and in parts of Nasik and Poona for want of heavy showers. Transplantation was progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Ratnagiri and Kanara. There was deficiency of water in parts of Sindh. In Gujarat the severe mortality among cattle was unrelieved, and in parts of the Deccan, as fodder was very scanty, cattle suffered severely. Prices naturally vary in so extensive an area, but there is cause for congratulation in the fact that the prices of rice and wheat were still easier than in 1897, and those of bajri and jowar, though slightly higher in Gujrat, were lower in the Deccan, Konkan and Karnatak. In Rajputana agricultural operations are reported to have begun to a limited extent in fifteen States, and much progress is not likely to be recorded in existing circumstances, for the condition of cattle, generally, is very poor and fodder is almost unobtainable. Central India reports agricultural operations in progress with prices steady. Fodder is insufficient in Berar and Hyderabad, but the land is being prepared for the monsoon crops. The water-supply is being replenished and as the cotton sown has germinated the prospect is not at all disheartening. Bengal reports excessive rain retarding operations in Purnea. But their prospects of autumn rice, jute and sugarcane continue good, and as there is no want of fodder anywhere the condition of cattle is generally satisfactory.

The North-West Provinces and Oudh are in urgent need of more rain, though supplies and fodder are ample. Punjab reports also show rain very badly needed throughout the province. The condition of crops is reported to be bad in Shahpur, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and withering for want of rain in the two last-named districts. The water-supply is running short in the Kalapani stream in Dera Ismail Khan. The standing crops have been damaged by dust-storms in parts of Gurgaon and Lahore. Cattle are generally in poor condition owing to over work and want of sufficient fodder and they are starving in Shahpur. Fodder is said to be sufficient in Rawalpindi and Peshawar, available in Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan, and scarce or insufficient elsewhere. Even green fodder is not available in Sialkot. The prices of food-grains, especially of wheat, have risen in all districts, except Bannu, owing to prolonged droughts and there is no early prospect of rain. Thus the Punjab is among the districts for which most anxiety is felt. The Central Provinces also require rain; sowing operations have been retarded for want of it and early sown crops are withering. Taking India generally, the outlook is improved but there are districts where there is little hope left that affairs will be any better at the close of this season than it was last. Appended to the season reports are some observations by Mr. Dallas, of the Government Meteorological Department, on the rainfall of the week. He says the week's rainfall was normal in Bombay, though it was lighter than usual in Malabar and Mysore. The rainfall from this current extended partially inland. On most days there were some showers in parts of the interior and east of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, though on no occasion was the rainfall general or the fall heavy. These showers have, however, increased over the Central Provinces, and the week's rainfall over the Central Provinces and Berar was about half the average. On the other hand, there was no extension of rain northward over Gujarat, Sindh and Rajputana, where there has been actually or practically no rain. The Bay monsoon current has given general and heavier rain than usual to Burma and general and normal rain to Bengal and Assam. The Bay current has not, however, extended up the Gangetic plain or even fully into West Bengal, so that the North-Western Provinces received during the week only one-fifth of the normal fall, and the Punjab only one-tenth.

MR. A. R. BECHER, Accountant-General, Public Works Department, has written a note on the accounts of revenue and expenditure recorded under the heads Civil Works, Famine Relief and Miscellaneous Public Works in 1898-99. He shows a total income of sixty-five lakhs of rupees and expenditure of almost four hundred and ninety-three lakhs. More would have been spent but that the recurrence of famine again rendered it necessary to restrict expenditure on new public works to what was absolutely necessary to meet the needs of administration. At the same time the list of works desirable in themselves, which have had to be deferred until more prosperous times, has grown into a long one and the expansion, which the Accountant-General's figures show for 1898-99, is likely to be again arrested. Earthquake, famine and plague had each its effect on both receipts and outlay. The actual imperial outlay fell short of the Budget Estimate by some two thousand rupees only, the net result of a decrease of sixteen thousand rupees under India and an increase of a lakh under England and exchange. Burma, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras and Bombay show considerably larger outlay on new buildings than on new roads. On the other hand, in Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Bombay, considerable expenditure was incurred on the maintenance of roads. The expenditure on new roads was comparatively small in all provinces except the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam. The outlay by officers of other departments was chiefly incurred on works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement. The actual outlay on famine relief works show an expenditure only of two lakhs, but the famine was practically over by the end of 1897-98. However, as distress was still felt, certain works were kept open in the following year, principally in Bombay, where an expenditure of a lakh and nineteen thousand rupees was incurred, chiefly on irrigation works. The account of the year just closed and the current year will contain very different figures.

AT the Appeal Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee delivered judgment in the suit brought by Arthur Napoleon Templeton against Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie and others for damages. The Court thought that the acts done in Bombay involved no civil injury to the plaintiff, for which compensation could be recovered in a civil Court. The fact that any damage was suffered in Bombay would constitute no part of the cause of action. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

THE Bombay agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received from Head Office a telegram as follows:—"Subject to audit Bank Dividend for half year will probably be 30s. per share; added to Reserve, dollars 5 lakhs; carried forward to next half year, about dollars 17 lakhs."

THE Municipal Commissioner has recommended the Corporation to continue to supply the Thana Municipality with water.

MALAYALAM is prescribed instead of Tamil as the second obligatory language for officers serving with the 17th and 25th M. I.

THERE were five fresh cases of plague reported in Calcutta on Sunday and the same number of deaths; the total mortality was returned as 61.

PLAGUE having abated, the Mysore Government has issued an order rescinding the notification directing medical inspection at Bowringpet Railway Station.

THE Government of India has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 10,199 for the survey of the railway proposed to be constructed from Baliapatam to Mangalore.

COLONEL RICHARDSON will have as his Staff Officers Major Angelo, 9th Bengal Lancers, as D. A. A. G.; Captain Fane, 1st Punjab Cavalry, as D. A. Q. M. G.; 2nd-Lieutenant Gordon, 5th Bengal Cavalry, as Orderly Officer, always provided a Cavalry Brigade goes to China.

AN application has gone to the Collector of the Nilgiris for a license for a brewery it is intended to erect at Fairlawns. The brewery is to be worked by a Company with a capital of Rs. 1,05,000 in Rs. 15 shares and ten acres of land are to be acquired. There is a good supply of excellent water at Fairlawns.

THE excise report of the Central Provinces has been published within three months of the close of the year 1899-1900. It shows evidence of the famine. There is indeed a net increase of about one lakh in the income as compared with the year 1898-99. But of this nearly Rs. 86,000 is in the amount realised by the sale of excise monopolies. These sales took place at the close of a fairly good agricultural year, and before the present famine was anticipated. The effects of the famine are apparent in the decrease of over a lakh-and-a-quater in the sales which took place at the close of the year. The Officiating Chief Comissioner evinces some concern for the contractors who have bought their contracts when things looked well and have had to work them in a year of "exceptionally trying circumstances."

"LA REFORME," the Brussels journal, publishes an interview with a Belgian named Michot, who went out on the Herzog as an ambulance attendant. On his arrival he enlisted in the Boer Army. Michot confirms the version of the suicide of Joubert, already sent to "La Reforme" by its ordinary correspondent. At Glencoe he heard Kruger violently reproaching Joubert because Ladysmith had not been captured. Some days after Joubert was found dead, his hands clenched and is figure much distorted. It is asserted that he had poisoned himself.

THE Central News states that as a result of the situation in Ashanti the Admiralty have ordered five sloops of war and shallow draught gunboats to be at once prepared for service on the West African rivers. Two of these will be drawn from foreign stations and three sent from England. The Nymph, sloop, now refitting at Portsmouth, is one of the boats selected, and is being hurried forward with all despatch.

IT is not often, writes the Pioneer, that a knowledge of European foreign languages assists officers of the Indian Staff Corps in their efforts to be selected for Service: Persian and Pushtu are usually better passports at Army Headquarters than French or Russian. But in the case of the present expedition to China good European linguists find that they are in request. Thus among the eleven service Officers, all save one, are Indian Officers, and among them we find two who know French, German and Russian; three with qualifications in French and three others with a knowledge of Russian. As regards Chinese there are very few officers who have so far studied that language, but three who have passed some of the tests have been given employment and the services of more might well be utilised. Considering that in the coming campaign four at least of the European Powers, besides Great Britain, will put troops into the field, it is most desirable that General Gaselee should have under his orders officers who can play the part of interpreters; their presence will probably save many awkward misunderstandings when the Allied Forces have to act together.

THE "Petit Bleu" of Brussels publishes a despatch from Matadi stating that M. Morsy, agent of the Mongalla Antwerp Company, against whom charges were made by Major Lothaire in connection with atrocities to natives, has been found dead in his bed at Domatt.

LORD MORRIS, who has taken the title of Lord Killanin in the case of the new and hereditary peerage that has been conferred on him, retains, of course, the title and precedence of the peerage created and conferred on him in 1889, and will in future be known as "Lord Morris and Killanin."

THE Derby "Daily Telegraph" learns on good authority that Sir Willam Harcourt will not seek re-election to the House of Commons at the general election. Advancing years and the fact that the right hon. gentleman's health is not as good as could be wished are given as the reasons for this decision.

REUTER'S Agency learns that Dr. Donnaldson Smith the American explorer, is now in Cairo, after a remarkable journey from Berbera, via Lakes Rudolf, and Stefanie. He has had a most successful journey, and has accomplished some very interesting geographical work in hitherto unexplored regions. He is in good health.

THE "Syren and Shipping" states, "on the highest authority," that the keel of a larger steamer than the great White Star liner Oceanic has already been laid by Messrs. Harland and Wolff at the Queen's Island Yard, Belfast, and that this new leviathan will be launched this year. It is not stated for what line she is being built.

As we mentioned the other day, the Duke of Cambridge's troop—who are among the Boers' latest prisoners—are known as the Millionaires. "The Spectator" learns that one of their tents represented an aggregate income of £80,000 a year, and says there is a pleasant story of an officer on a transport seeing one of them swabbing the decks in a gale and saying to him, "You seem to have good sea-legs, my man." "I've kept a yacht for the last ten years, sir," was the reply.

SKIFF racing is becoming a very popular feature of the Upper Thames regattas, and single and double-sculling races in skiffs will be included in the list of events at many meetings this season. The Skiff Club has done much to foster this particular form of boat-racing by providing skiffs of equal build, and by getting a series of regulations drawn up to govern the sport. The regattas, which will include skiff racing in their programme this year, include Cookham on July 19, Bourne End on July 25, Maidenhead on July 26, Windsor and Eton on August 4, Sunbury on August 11, Hampton Court and Dittons on August 11, Richmond on August 18, Wargrave on August 18, Henley Town on August 25, and Teddington Reach on September 1.

THE list of foreign entries for Henley Regatta, which closed on June 1, has just been issued. No American or Canadian crews or scullers will visit the regatta this year, but two crews and two scullers will represent Continental rowing. Belgium will be represented in the Grand Challenge Cup eights by the Club Nautique de Gand, and Germany in the Stewards' Challenge Cup (fours) by the Berliner Ruder Club, of Berlin. The Diamond Challenge Sculls will be competed for by Mr. L. X. F. Prevel, of the Club Nautique de Nice, and Mr. F. Miller, of the Brussels R.C. It is expected that the entries from English clubs will be well up to the average, and Dublin University will also send an eight for the Grand Challenge Cup, coached by Mr. R. C. Lehmann.

IN connection with the funeral of the Prince de Joinville, a Paris correspondent says: The remains will be taken to the Mausoleum built at Dreux by the Duc de Penthievre, his great grandfather, and enlarged and embellished by Louis Philippe. One daughter of that king lies there, Francoise, who died in childhood. His daughters Louise, Queen of the Belgians, and Marie, Duchess of Wurtemburg, are buried at Laeken, and Saxe-Coburg. All his daughters-in-law save the Duchess D' Orleans and the Duchess de Montpensier, a Spanish Princess, lie in the same vault with Louis Philippe, his wife and sons. The Duchess D'Orleans, who died in the Protestant Evangelical Church, is in a solitary vault, but there is a hole in the wall through which the hand of her marble effigy is thrust to clasp that of her husband. She is thus a heretic outside of the family pale. The mausoleum is a family possession. The family, therefore, including the late Comte de Paris and Duc de Chartres, sanctioned this posthumous ostracism of a most estimable and accomplished princess.

THE list of houseboats and launches allotted positions on the course at Henley Regatta, this year, is a very meagre one, and the popular fixture will undoubtedly lose much of its charm as a brilliant and picturesque spectacle by the falling-off in the number of houseboats. A year or two ago the number of houseboats and launches on the course ran up to between 120 and 130, and some difficulty was experienced in finding places for all the applicants. This year the total is only 27—twelve houseboats and fifteen launches. Probably the influence of the war on the river season accounts to some extent for this marked

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

ACCURACY OF CHINESE FIRE.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Chinese gunners at Tientsin are described as being extremely accurate in their fire.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND THE CHINA IMBROGLIO.

LONDON, JULY 10.

A Note, issued by the United States Government, says that President McKinley desires to act concurrently with the Powers to restore order and preserve the integrity of China and safeguard the equality of trade

THE JAPANESE FORCE FOR CHINA.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Japan had imposed no conditions on the employment of her troops in China and the Government were not aware of any Russian opposition to the despatch of Japanese troops to that quarter.

NEW JAPANESE MINISTER FOR LONDON.

M. Hayashi, the new Japanese Minister in London, had an audience of the Queen at Windsor to-day, and presented his credentials.

THE APPROXIMATE COST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

The approximate cost of the China expeditionary force, now sailing, is roughly estimated as follows:—Initial expenditure, £910,000; recurring charges, £54,000; monthly. This is exclusive of Chinese transport and only provides for the troops now sailing.

The cost of sending a Battery and two Cavalry regiments, recently ordered for service, will be additional.

The supply of ordinary warm clothing is being sent out for all troops, despatched to China. Arrangements also are being made for sheepskin coats, fur caps and felt boots, in case the expedition should not return before the winter sets in.

ADDITIONAL TRANSPORTS CHARTERED. LIST OF SAILINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

Subject to the approval of the military authorities the following additional transports have been engaged to convey troops to China:—Euryalus, Palawan, Fultala, Sunda, Nurani, Ujina, Muttra, Mombassa, and Landaura.

It has now been decided to send 1,056 heavy draught bullocks to China. As these animals, unlike horses and mules, will require lying down space, it is probable that four additional transports will have to be engaged.

The transport Vadala, with the head-quarters and a wing of the Madras Pioneers and "D" Section, 47th Native Field Hospital, was hauled out of the Kidderpur Docks, this evening, and will be put to sea on Wednesday morning.

The following is the revised date of sailings of the transports:—The Nevassa with No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, Native General Hospital special officers and bullocks, on the 12th instant; the Sirsa with No. 3 Company Madras Sappers and Miners, photo-litho and printing sections and B Section 39 Native Field Hospital, on the 13th instant; the Urlana with mules, on the 15th instant; the Matiana with C Section 39 Native Field Hospital Ordnance Field Party, special service officers and mules, on the 16th instant; the Pentakota with a wing of the 1st Madras Pioneers, A Section 39 Native Field Hospital and special service officers, on the 17th inst. No dates have yet been fixed for the sailing of the new batch of transports engaged to-day.

MR. HODSON'S REPORT FROM TINGYUEH.

SIMLA, JULY 11.

Mr. Hodson of the China Marine Customs, who had been for sometime past in Yunnan, reports from Tingyueh on the 3rd instant, that everything is quiet in Yunanfu, Tingyueh and Talifu. The survey party, therefore, including Major Manifold, I.M.S., Captain Davies and Captain Ryder, who were last heard of at Ta-Chien-Lu, which is to the north-east of these places, should be able to make their way back through Yunnan without danger. Mr. Hodson himself has been sent instructions from the China customs authorities to return via Burma.

A Cavalry Brigade and Horse Battery has now been ordered to proceed to China forthwith, instead of starting in the autumn, as at first intended.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The work of shipping the stores and provisions on board the transport Carthage commenced yesterday morning. The Islanda is taking in coal. The work of fitting the Nowshera is nearly completed and she will be moved to the jetty shed to-day, when the provisions and stores will be shipped. Each vessel will carry a month's supply besides the usual rations for the voyage. The 3rd Bombay Cavalry now stationed at Neemuch are under orders to proceed to China. The "C" Battery and the 3rd Bombay Cavalry will probably be despatched from Calcutta, where more transports are being chartered by the Calcutta Dockyard officials. Captain W. A. Watson, C. I. Horse, who has been appointed D. A. Quarter Master General, 1st Infantry Brigade, and who is proceeding by the Carthage has reported his arrival in Bombay. Owing to the prevalence of cholera, in the No. 2 Coolie Corps, No. 3 Coolie Corps will be despatched in the transport Upada on or about the 19th instant. The 2nd Coolie Corps will not be able to go before the 21st instant.

If a siege train goes from South Africa to China it is probable the draught bullocks for the guns and waggons will be sent from India. These animals belonging to the siege train in this country are well trained, and quite equal to the hardest work.

C Battery, now under mobilisation orders, will take over the guns of the 22nd Field Battery at the same station, as the horse artillery gun is considered too light for the service that may be required of our artillery in China.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 10.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Egypt arrived here from Bombay this morning.

MARSEILLES, JULY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here yesterday afternoon outwards.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE ACTION AT BETHLEHEM.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Owing to the rugged nature of the country our cavalry were unable to make a wide turning movement at Bethlehem.

General Clements therefore attacked one position and General Paget another.

The Royal Irish gallantly carried the former position and re-captured a gun which we lost at Stormberg.

BRITISH LOSSES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The official total of our losses in South Africa up to the 7th instant, and exclusive of the sick and wounded now in the hospitals, is 30,693.

[Of the entire list of casualties not more than 2,700 men were killed. But the total includes 600 who died of wounds, the number of wounded approximating 12,000. The number of missing and prisoners was at one time seven or eight thousand, figures which were included in the losses. Over 4,500 deaths occurred from disease, and 14,000 officers and men were sent home as invalids. Thus the enormous total of 30,693 is made up.]

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

CAPTURE OF BETHLEHEM BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, JULY 10.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, to-day, says that after De Wet had refused to surrender, General Clements and General Paget's forces attacked the Boers and captured Bethlehem on the 7th instant.

The enemy retreated.

General Hunter reached Bethlehem yesterday.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

The Central African Regiment is ordered to proceed from Berbera to West Coast Africa.

Lieutenant-Colonel Young, I. M. S., who attains the age of limit next month, has been recommended for extension of service in consequence of paucity of officers.

Captain G. Stoddart, R. G. A., becomes Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, vice Peile vacated.

GRANT TO THE ADEN CANTONMENT FUND.

A special grant of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned to the Aden Cantonment Fund in connection with plague expenditure.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugar 4 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾-4 per cent. Consols	99 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	93 1-4
Bar Silver	28 1-2

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

A MEETING of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports took place last evening on the Maidan, which proved to be more successful than the previous gatherings. The entries were numerous and the events keenly contested. The programme was lengthy, and the Equator Stakes for Bicycles and the Pre-Raphaelite Stakes (ladies' nomination) had to be abandoned. The Rounding Up Stakes caused much amusement amongst the spectators. Six teams contested the event, but neither of them could drive either the goat or the heifer into the pen. The animals when driven by the horsemen, became frightened and ran out of the Maidan, amongst the trees and sometimes into the quarters of soldiers in the Lines. Some of the teams succeeded so far as to pull the animals by means of a rope into the pen, but none were considered of sufficient merit to have won the prize. In the Postillion Race which was run in three heats the final was won by Lieutenant Courage, R.N., with Commander Barwick, R.I.M., second. The following are the results:—

I EVENT.—To knock ball off post with butt end of spear, reverse spear, take ring and peg.

HORSES.

Mr F A Reddie 1
Mr Heugh Symons 2

PONIES

Lieutenant E H Browne 1
Mr De Saone 2

II EVENT.—Postillion Race (Horses or Ponies) to ride one horse and lead another. The event was run in three heats, the result of the final was:—

Lieutenant Courage, R N 1
Commander Barwick, R I M 2
Lieutenant Browne, R N 3

III EVENT.—Rounding Up Stakes, one lady and two gentlemen, all mounted, assembled at given point and drove an animal into a certain pen, the shortest time to win.

Lieutenant Courage, R N.....
Lieutenant P G Browne ..... } 1
Miss Benn .....

2min. 38secs.

Also competed:—Mr. Reddie, Mr. Symington, Mrs. Duff.—Commander Barwick, Mr. Hodgson, Mrs. Borton.—Captain Paleologus, Mr. Geddes, Miss Reynolds.—Mr. Dalgleish, Mr. Heyland, Miss Benn.—Mr. McCausland, Mr. Harter, Mrs. Dean.

IV EVENT.—Horse Scurry. Distance handicap for all horses. Catch-weights. Owners up. If owner puts up another rider his horse starts scratch.

Mr T Moore 1
Lieutenant A H. Balderston 2

6 competed.

The Straits papers to the 4th instant have the following details:—The relief of Tientsin was effected by a force under General Fukushima.

A party of German miners at work several miles south of Wei-hai-wei are in great danger and are anxiously expecting relief by a detachment of Cossacks now en route.

Admiral Seymour's column for the advance to the relief of the Legations consisted of a Naval Brigade, under Captain Craddock of the Alacrity, a detachment of Welsh Fusiliers, 600 altogether, and there were also 150 Americans under Major Waller and 30 Italians. In the incidental fighting 37 British were killed and 92 wounded. Captain Beyts of the Centurion was killed and Captain Jellicoe of the Centurion dangerously wounded. Lieutenant Powell, of the Aurora, was wounded severely in the chest.

The Chinese forts on the Peiho river, twelve miles above Taku, have been blown up by the torpedo boat destroyer Fame.

The military experts on the spot generally agree that Indian cavalry is mostly required not infantry.

The Boxer authorities claim that they would have numbered eight million adherents including the Chinese provincial armies, by the end of September, when it had been intended to bring off a rising against Foreigners. The Pontingfu outbreak, however, precipitated matters.

The Viceroys of Szechuan, Lianghu, Kiangnan, Yunkwei, Minche and Canton have notified the Foreign Consuls that they refuse to acknowledge Tuan and the Boxers, whom they style rebels.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

SHOOTING AND FISHING.

CRICKET NOTES.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

A CASE which was decided at the Brentwood County Court early in June shows that it is incumbent on shooting men to exercise the utmost caution in accepting consignments of imported live partridges. In the case referred to a hundred brace of Hungarians were delivered, and it was arranged that any birds which were not healthy should be returned at once. Twenty-one patridges were sent back, the remainder being retained, penned in a meadow, and carefully fed and tended. Within a fortnight, however, they had all died, apparently from diarrhœa, and an action was brought to recover their value. The case was decided against the receiver of the partridges on the ground that no warranty had been given, and that if considered defective the birds should have been returned to the consigner forthwith. Doubtless this is good law, and it does not appear that any blame can reasonably be attached to the firm who supplied the partridges. On the other hand, the consignee had good cause to grumble, if only at his own lack of precaution. The birds died of a contagious disease closely allied to cholera and it is practically certain that they already contained the deadly germs when they were delivered. It would not be difficult to devise a form of warranty which should cover risks of this description.

A most important decision bearing on certain methods of netting salmon was recently delivered in the House of Lords. The law prescribes that, with certain exceptions, nets intended for catching salmon shall not be "set" like herring nets, but shall be run through the water as quickly as the proper execution of the work permits. The law, in short, forbids "fixed engines" in rivers and their estuaries, while allowing them in the form of stake and bag nets round the coast. But for many years and on most rivers the net fishermen have contrived to evade their legal responsibilities, and at length certain riparian owners on the Tay were moved to take action against the lessees of contrivances known as hang nets. These nets were stretched—it is pleasant to be able to write in the past tense—across the river, with one end tied to a post on shore and the other attached to a boat which was anchored. They might be of any length, and were kept in position for many hours at a time. A more effectual method of interfering with the migration of the salmon from salt water can scarcely be imagined, and it is truly astonishing that riparian owners and others interested in the matter should have allowed such a flagrant evasion of the law to pass apparently unheeded for so long a period. The Court of Session in Scotland declared hang nets to be illegal, and on appeal to the House of Lords the judgment was unanimously upheld. Under one name or another this mode of netting is practised in the estuaries of many rivers; in the Solway, for instance, they are known as whammel nets. Local fishery boards should at once inform lessees and owners of net fisheries of the authoritative pronouncement of the House of Lords in this matter, and should note that under no circumstances is it legal to employ fixed nets in rivers or their estuaries. The Lord Chancellor expressly declared that "a fixed net is unlawful, while a net used by a fisherman in the act of fishing is lawful." Considerable benefit should accrue to our salmon fisheries by the suppression of this pernicious system of netting, and the utmot vigilance should be exercised in order to secure the prompt enforcement of the law.

At no season of the year does the angler ply his craft among more pleasant surroundings than in the leafy month of June. The golden trout are in the best condition, fitting reward of his skill. And however keen he may be, he will surely spare an occasional admiring look for the changing scenes of beauty which await him at every bend of the river. The season of the May fly is now about over, even on the most northern streams it frequents. On the majority of rivers the "rise" was more abundant than it has been for several years, and good sport was obtained. On the Test one angler killed in a day three brace of trout scaling over 18lb., while another landed eleven averaging 2lb. apiece; but perhaps the best bag recorded on that famous South-country river was 30 trout weighing 78lb. to one rod in six days. Coarse fishing opened on Saturday with waters in nice trim after the rain.

A somewhat unpleasant incident occurred in the Middlesex—Somerset match last week which, for the sake of wicket-keepers alone and their reputations, we think ought to be specially mentioned. Lewis, a finely-built young professional who ought to do well for Somerset, was batting at the lower end (a very important detail, by the way, as the sequel will indicate) when a loud appeal was made against him for a catch at the wicket. Lewis, apparently thinking he was out, hesitated a moment and then left his ground, whereupon Stedman, fulfilling the functions of a wicket-keeper, knocked off the bails. It transpired that the umpire gave him in, but Stedman's action called, of course, for a second decision averse to the batsman, and Lewis retired. With a craving for copy more enterprising than discreet, the incident was commented upon in some quarters as one reflecting discredit on Stedman, but surely the duty of a wicket-keeper is not to set up a new law for himself and one particular match. There is no provision in the rules of the game against an action of this sort, and even if one exists it is not likely that a wicket-keeper would have time to think about it when he sees a likely victim to his agility. Sharp practice is an ugly charge to make against a man under these circumstances, and the captain of the Surrey side himself repudiated any such motives on the part of his colleague. That a man should be liable to a couple of different appeals from one delivery is obviously unfair, but we don't see why the two captains should not be allowed to adjust the matter in a spirit of good sportsmanship, especially in a case like that of Lewis, who, had he been at the other end, could never have been out of his ground.

There are two exceptionally fine young cricketers at Malvern College, which has long been the nursery for Worcestershire cricket. W. H. B. Evans is said to be one of the finest bowlers they have ever had at Malvern, and his batting last year was remarkably good. Another player, named Gunn, has exceeded the century several times this year, and is pronounced by Willoughby to be one of the best batsmen seen at the school. His style is remarkably good. B. S. Foster has come on, and should these young cricketers have or get a qualification for Worcestershire, there need be no anxiety for the future.

Have Gloucestershire discovered another bowler? This was the question freely asked at Lord's on Friday afternoon. It is quite time they did unearth a new man, but whether A. H. C. Fargus is going to prove their saviour is another matter. He took 12 wickets for 87 runs in his first match, and looked to be as good as his figures indicate. He did not meet with much success against Lancashire at Bristol, but several catches were missed off his bowling. He has a beautifully easy action, and, unlike many fast bowlers, makes every yard of his long run tell. This young gentleman is a son of the late "Hugh Conway"—Fred Fargus—who made a great name for himself as the author of "Called Back." He was educated at Haileybury, and is now in residence at Pembroke College Cambridge. He got his school colours for batting, but in the matches at Lord's he always managed to get wickets. At Cambridge he has had the same experience in College games, but has never been tried for the 'Varsity.

After his success with the ball at Leyton, we should think that Brown, jun., will be called upon to assist Yorkshire whenever there is a likelihood of fast wickets being available. The Darfield professional may not be an accurate bowler, but he can sling the ball down at a great pace at times, and when the pitch at all assists him his deliveries can be very "nasty." His bowling was very useful indeed for Yorkshire against Essex, and opportune also, for Ernest Smith was not quiet himself, owing to an attack of lumbago. He batted with difficulty, and did not bowl at all. When the war is over, the Yorkshire County Committee will lead the way in the erection of a public memorial to the late Frank Milligan, though probably the members of the team will take a private way of expressing their deep regret at his loss. Regarding the public memorial it cannot be forgotten that two other Yorkshire cricketers, Stanley Jackson and Frank Mitchell, are engaged in the war, and it must be known that they return safe and sound before any steps can be taken to publicly dedicate a memorial to one member. Mr. Jackson, we regrett to learn, is down with enteric fever. News of his recovery his most anxiously awaited.

It is understood to be an ambition of Wilfrid Rhodes to take 200 wickets this season. Whether that ambition be realised or not time will show, but in the meantime it is worth noting that he will soon have half of it on the books. The young Yorkshireman's record to date is 89 wickets, at a cost of 11·79 runs each, so that before the end of the week he ought, with ordinary fortune, to be the first of the English bowlers to take 100 wickets this season. There is a great gap between Rhodes and the rest of the Yorkshire bowlers. The nearest to him is Haigh with 42 wickets, and Haigh, it should be mentioned, is now much more of a slow wicket bowler than he was formerly. The most intimate acquaintances of the Yorkshire team do not conceal their fear that if a prolonged spell of dry weather and fast wickets were to set in, the fast bowling would be ineffective. The team's batting would be good enough to draw matches, but the bowling probably not strong enough to win them.

The racing at Ascot last week was of very poor quality, especially in the three-year-old stakes and in the long distance events. Races of the value of the Ascot Derby and the St. James's Palace Stakes have seldom been won by worse horses than Acton and Bonarosa. Of course both these events were at the mercy of Diamond Jubilee, but the Prince of Wales wisely decided not to risk the Derby winner on the hard ground in view of his rich engagements later on. Diamond Jubilee, however, is quite well, and is undergoing a satisfactory preparation for the Princess of Wales Stakes of £10,000 on July 5, and I do not see how he is to beaten in that race if he shows his best form. Caiman failed ignominiously at Ascot last week, and Forfarshire certainly will not be at his best so soon. Mr. Dewar's colt has resumed active work at Newmarket, but it will be a miracle if he is thoroughly fit and well in a fortnight. Simon Dale won the Prince of Wales Stakes very easily, and the Duke of Portland was badly advised in giving this colt a second race during the week considering the state of the ground. The Hardwicke Stakes has very often resulted in a crash for backers through the defeat of some favourite who has already run a race at Ascot, but if any one had desired to point out an animal which could have no earthly chance on public form it was assuredly Boniface. Mr. Brassey's colt was highly tried as a two-year-old, and he has often pleased his owner in trials, but he never would give his best running in public. On Friday he had an easy task, running against a moderate lot of horses, with a huge advantage in the weights, and he had it all his own way, which was lucky, inasmuch as he would probably have stopped if anything had got fairly to his head. The result of the Coronation Stakes showed with what marvellous speed fillies come round after being amiss. A more grievous object than Winifreda on the Oaks day has seldom been seen on a racecourse, but there she was again, having so entirely recovered her form in twelve days that she ran a dead heat with Sainte Nitouche, having a stone the worst of the weights, and she quite lost Inquisitive, who on the One Thousand running appeared to be a really good thing. Lord Ellesmere's filly must have gone off considerably since the Newmarket First Spring Week. Vain Duchess, who had been specially reserved for Ascot, was a great tip, and roarers have won the Coronation Stakes more than once, but she was palpably stopped by the hill. Ascot certainly did not discover any likely Leger candidate, and the only animals that ran last week which can have even the ghost of the shadow of a chance as Doncaster are Simon Dale and Winifreda. The Prince of Wales' colt Fitzsimmons made his first appearance in the St. James's Palace Stakes, but he still wants time and will be a much better animal in the autumn, Fitzsimmons is a remarkably nice colt, and he looks as if he could stay.

All crews are now being made up for Henley Regatta, which will be held on Wednesday, July 4, and the next two days, and with regard to their probable composition Leander will most likely be formed from the following oarsmen:—Huntly or Beresford Peirsewho rowed in the winning Grand twe years ago, will be stroke; Lord Grimston will row seven or three, and Thornhill will fill one of those two thwarts; Payne, the Cambridge Blue, will be at six; Burnell, the old Oxford oar, five; Warre, the Oxford President four; Gould, who rowed for First Trinity, has been asked to row two; and R. O. Pitman, who was bow for Oxford, will row in the same place for Leander. The crew will be coached by Holland and Gold, who is Club captain. He strained himself rowing for Magdalen in the Eights, and so he cannot row. He tendered his resignation as captain, but the Club refused te accept it, and he was asked to help coach. The crew should be a good one. The weak spot is four. Cambridge will be well represented. It is a pity that First Trinity, with the same crew as rowed head, could not go for the Grand. They were a fine crew. However, the combined Trinity crew will go for the Grand and another for the Thames and Ladies'. They will also be represented in the Stewards' and Visitors' four-oared races. Both Christ's and Emmanuel will probably go for the Ladies' and Thames. A Trinity Hall four will, it is said, defend the Wyfold's and also enter for the Visitors'. By the way, Christs are really a good crew. They were coached by Mr. Trevor-Jones, who should receive full recognition for what he has done for the Christ's Colige crew. There are no entries for the pairs. It would be a good thing if Taylor and Goldie the winers of the pairs at Cambridge, would enter. They ought to have a fine chance of winning the Goblets for Third Trinity, Oxford will be weakly represented. University, a smart and lively crew, will not enter, as Tinne is in for Schools and he cannot get away until the day before the Regatta. For the Sculls Howell, Hemmerde, and Fox are training from the Leander boathouse. Dublin University will send a crew for the Thames. Rowing has gone badly at Trinity, Dublin, and the men are coming over rather to see good rowing than with any expectation of success. Owing to the seniority of some of the crew they cannot enter for the Ladies'. As to the Metropolitan crews, Crier will stroke London, and he will have behind him Western who nearly got his Blue for Cambridge, and Knight, of Exeter. The Tuames crew and Wyfold Fours have some heavy men, Preston at six being a powerful oar, although b, is apparently scarcely class enough for the first boat The Thames R. C. crew will be stroked by Johnstone, Vesta and Kingston arejoing for the Thames', and for the Wyfold Fours Vesta and Molesley will compse.

TROOPS FOR ASHANTI.

THE British India steamer Dwarka, which has been chartered by Government to carry the British Central Africa Regiment to Accra, is lying at No. 14 Victoria Dock, where she is taking in coal and stores, ballast. She will sail this morning under the command of Captain W. H. Rothwell; the Dwarka is expected to arrive at Berbera on the 19th or 20th instant and to reach her final destination with the regiment on board about the 10th August.

GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE following teams will play Rugby Football on the Oval, at 5-30 p.m., to-day:—Colours—Back, Gillum; three-quarters, Hebblethwaite, W. Reid, Forbes Skene, and T. Hewson; halves, Glynton and Hayward; and forwards, Cadell, Ferrier, T. Turner, Browne, Sheepshanks, Francis, Parmentier, Grahams Simpson, H. E. Turner, and Morland. White—Back, C. Ross; three-quarters, C. Reid, Captain Bolton, D. Vines, and Hobson; halves, Scrymgeour and Tucker; and forwards, Moore, Thornton, Durnford, Shanks, Boyes, Thomas, Stevens, Whitting and Kensington.

MILITARY NEWS.

CERTAIN changes are notified in the conditions of service of military hospital assistants in the Indian Subordinate Medical Department. The existing grade of Sub-Hospital Assistant is abolished, and native military pupils will, on passing the requisite test, be admitted into the service as 3rd class Hospital Assistants. The grade of Senior Hospital Assistant will be equally divided into two classes, the first carrying the relative rank of Subadar, and the second that of Jamadar.

THE FAMINE.

AMERICO-INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

FIRST MONTHLY REPORT.

THE following is the first monthly report of the merican Fund Committee:—

It is just a month since the Americo-Indian Relief Committee was organised, and a statement about its organisation, scope, intentions and operations will naturally be expected. This will help those who wish to apply to the Committee for grants.

The presence of missionaries from India at the Ecumenical Missionary Conference held in New York, at the close of April, led to a large meeting of prominent men, which was presided over by the Hon. Seth Low, Chancellor of Columbia University. This meeting led to the organization of the most representative Committee for philantropy which was ever organized in America. It consists of one hundred prominent citizens of New York, with William E. Dodge, Esq. as President, Dr. E. R. L. Gould as Secretary, and John Crosby Brown Esq. of Brown Brothers, Bankers, as Treasurer, and the Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain as Chairman of the Executive Committee. The object of this Committee is to awaken and direct the interest of a very large number of American citizens in the great distress which is now affecting India, nor has it proved difficult to awaken deep and widespread sympathy with those who are here suffering from the present sad famine.

After this movement was organized the question arose as to what agency it might use in India for distributing the gifts, which might be collected by it. One possible course was to send everything through the "IndiaFamine Charitable Relief Fund," of which Sir Francis Maclean is the Chairman. But it was felt to be a decisive consideration against using this agency that its grants are all made through Government officials, so that whatever gifts the people of America might send through it would practically be considered by the recipients as charity from the Government of India, and neither those who distributed nor those who received it would understand that it was purely an expression of fraternal interest from a people on the other side of the world which has no political and only moderate commercial connection with India, but which has a strong feeling of philanthropic desire to help suffering fellow-men. The second possible course was to send all its gifts through the Interdenominational Missionary Relief Committee which is often called the "Christian Herald" Relief Committee. But this Committee is composed solely of American Missionaries, and while the New York Committee of one hundred consider the work of this Interdenominational Missionary Committee as entirely satisfactory in its own sphere, yet it does not cover as broad a field as the movement which the people of America are making through the new movement in New York. This represents a civic movement in America, embracing men and women of manifold faiths and without any distinctions of racial origin, formed for the one purpose of forwarding relief to the imperilled in India, and using any or all local agencies without distinction of caste, race or social position. Accordingly it was decided to organize a new agency to be termed "The Americo-Indian Famine Relief Committee" with United States Consul at Bombay as chairman, and an experienced American missionary as Executive Secretary, with four local business men, one of whom should be a Indian, and three other missionaries, one of whom should be a European as members. In order that this Committee might work as intelligently as possible and with the least overlapping of other relief agencies, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency India Famine Charitable Relief Fund, was selected as a member; and the Chairman and the Secretary of the Interdenominational Missionary Relief Committee were included as members.

The Americo-Indian Relief Committee has taken pains throughthe Press and through circulars to make known far and wide its desire to reach all in India to whom its resources are needful, and sympathetically to consider all applications for grants. It has communicated with the Bombay Government and intends to work along the lines which Government also considers most wise.

The instructions from America to the Bombay Committee are "not unduly to lean toward, nor unduly to turn from any class of sufferers or any agency of relief, children, widows, the sick, the aged all classes and conditions, will be in mind. Clothing, shelter, seed for fields, help in obtaining work—cattle—all these considerations will be regarded by the Americo-Indian Committee, if such are among the best and wisest way, of helping the suffering and saving life. The Committee in Bombay is to represent and to stand for those who have a range of famine interests and thus so far as the Committee of one hundred is concerned in the great work), be the fit medium of the benefactions from favoured America to famished India."

The Executive Committe consisting of the chairman, executive secretary, assistant secretary, and the treasurer meet once a week to consider and act on applications for grants. Without reference to the General Committee it is not at liberty to make larger grants than Rs. 5,000 to any one object. The General Committee meets on the second Thursday of every month.

From June 12 to July 10th the Bombay Committee received from America Rs. 2,13,240-7-9. During this period 63 applications were received and considered by the Executive Committee. Forty of these applications asked for Rs 3,01,500 and eleven asked for large sums without specifying the amounts. Grants amounting to Rs. 1,47,450 have been made. Eight applications have been referred to the General Committee for further consideration. Four applications have been declined as being for one cause or another not wise to comply with.

Hitherto most of the applications have been from some form of missionary agency, doubtless because they have been prompt to recognise and to put themselves into communication with the Americo-Indian Relief Committee; and the grants have largely been made to these agencies because the Committee, as well as Government and the Indian community in general, recognise the missionary agencies to be among the most effective and wide-spread non-Government agencies. But the Americo-Indian Relief Committee desires it to be distinctly understood that it is ready to consider applications from all local agencies which are dealing with any form of urgent distress. It is quite ready to consider how it may aid Native States which may not be receiving grants from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund as generally as British Districts.

In accordance with the desire of the New York Committee the Bombay Committee request that those who receive grants from it will, as far as possible, make it known to the recipients that this is not charity from the Government of India, but is a voluntary and glad gift from the favored people of America to the famishing people of India, prompted by the one humane desire to aid suffering fellow-men. The Committee also desires that as far as possible a detailed report, as to the way in which money has been expended may be sent in with such vouchers or receipts as may be available. As an illustration of how this may be done we briefly describe how the first grant of Rs. 25,000 from this Committee was used and accounted for. All relief agencies appreciate that at the present juncture one of the most urgent and wisest forms of famine relief is aid to impoverished and distressed farmers. In the Ahmednagar District the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the distressed farmers. The large body of experienced American missionaries in the District, with a very large and reliable Indian agency, were ready to distribut supplemental aid. In consultation with the Collector of Ahmednagar and with the District Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund four and a half of the eleven talukas or countries of the Collectorates were assigned to the American missionaries of that District for the distribution of all charity to be given to needy farmers for the sowing of early crops. The relief to these four and a half talukas was distributed on exactly the same lines as the remaining six and a half talukas by Government agencies. The aid to every farmer was made absolutely without distinction of caste or creed. The money handed personally to the farmers by Americans together with a statement in the vernacular that the gift came from the people of America, made the recipients appreciate that they were not receiving Government charity. The details of payment include the names of every recipient with the amounts given, and are being submitted to the Collector of the district for consideration and report.

WILLIAM T. FEE, Chairman.
R. A. HUME, Executive Secretary.

Bombay, July 12.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	11'92	2050	14242
Bombay and Sindh	1127727	210312	1338039
Bengal	8418	4355	12773
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1311	954	2265
Punjab	132471	32839	165710
Central Provinces	898252	80862	1786564
Berar	384772	142223	526995
Ajmer-Merwara	108126	30102	138228
Total British Provinces	2473219	1314827	4018046
Native States.			
Rajputana States	353568	147233	500801
Central India States	148735	35327	185 62
Hyderabad	411165	88040	500203
Baroda	57633	33336	90969
Bombay Native States	410956	56592	467548
Punjab Native States	21139	1300	34344
Central Provinces Feudatory States	23154	32162	57316
Kashmir (Jammu)	1052	—	1052
Total Native States	1422357	401895	1827252
Grand Total	4095576	1749722	5843298

Name of Province.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	11192	3050	14242	
Bombay and Sindh	1143384	257296	1400680	+ 33321
Bengal	10745	1688	12433	— 870
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1685	1173	2858	+ 593
Punjab	138152	25454	163606	— 2104
Central Provinces	335787	1977578	1313365	+ 124801
Berar	348454	146182	494636	— 32359
Ajmer-Merwara	117870	33477	151347	+ 13119
Total British Provinces	2607149	1546168	4153317	+ 135271
Native States.				
Rajputana States	372018	151364	523382	+ 22581
Central India States	133395	29353	164748	— 20314
Hyderabad	414163	86040	500203	—
Baroda	57633	33336	90969	—
Bombay Native States	410956	56945	467711	+ 11216
Punjab Native States	21696	14040	35736	+ 1336
Central Provinces Feudatory States	23319	37032	60351	+ 3035
Kashmir (Jammu)	1047	—	1047	— 15
Total Native States	1433937	409210	1845147	+ 17895
Grand Total	4041086	1955378	5998464	+ 153166

THE DECCAN BANKING CORPORATION CASE.

EVIDENCE OF THE CASHIER.

YESTERDAY at the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, Rawjee Narayen Parulekar and Vishnu Narayen Parulekar, brothers, were charged before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee and a special jury with having, in December, 1897, while employed as servants of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited, wilfully and unlawfully abetted the making of certain false entries in the fair cash book of amounts alleged to have been received from alleged depositors, aggregating Rs. 2,43,000 and also committing a similar offence in respect of sums aggregating Rs. 2,10,000, alleged to have been advanced to various persons on loan. Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Smith, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta appeared for the first accused; and Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for the second accused.

The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Elias D. David, Foreman.

Mr. J. E. Gliddon.
Mr. C. E. Phillimore.
Mr. T. W. Lasham.
Mr. Keshavdas Gooculdas.
Mr. A. C. Owen.
Mr. Abdul Rahman Jitaker.
Mr. Narayen T. Valdya.
Mr. Hormusji D. Pudamji.

Raghunath Govind Samant, examined by Mr. Rivett Carnac, said he knew both the accused who are brothers, and he married their sister. They came from Savantwadi, and in October or November 1895 he came to Bombay and stayed with accused No. 2. He knew Balcrishna Tatia Desai who is also related to accused No. 1 through his wife. Witness stayed in Bombay about a month, and went away, returning in March the following year. It was in consequence of a letter he had received from No. 2, with whom he stayed. During the visit they conversed about starting a bank.

What did accused No. 2 say? He said he had received a letter from accused No. 1, and having showed me the letter said he intended to start the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation in a few days. In a conversation about the agents' names, No. 2 told witness accused No. 1 had suggested the agents should be called "R. Brown and Co." No. 2 said he did not like the name, and therefore the names of the agents would be "M. Hare and Co." "M" was to represent "Melgiri," and "Hare" means Hari. There was a man named Hari S. Desai connected with the company, and he is brother-in-law to accused No. 1. The name was adopted in order that outsiders might think it was a European firm. His visit to Bombay on this occasion extended over one or two months. In June of that year witness again came to Bombay, staying with accused No. 2 for two months. Witness knew that in July 1896 the bank was registered. He was first employed in the bank in December of that year having been requisitioned by No. 1 to go to Madras. Witness worked in connection with the bank without salary, and his name did not appear in the pay lists.

What sort of work did you do?—Copying English letters. Witness remained in Madras until about February 15th when he went to Poona, where there was a branch of the bank. Accused No. 2 was in charge of that branch, and witness stayed there for about a month, subsequently coming to Bombay with the former. The Poona branch was closed, and accused No. 2 went to Savantwadi by steamer. Witness worked in the Bombay branch until No. 2 came back to Bombay—about an interval of eight days.

Who was the head of the Bombay branch when you were at Bombay?—Accused No. 2.

Can you tell me exactly when the Bombay branch began to do any business?—No, I cannot say exactly.

Were they doing any banking business in March 1897—when you came from Poona?—They were collecting monthly calls from the shareholders.

Beyond that were they doing further business?—They had made one or two loans to various people.

Witness, continuing, said he stayed in Bombay 15 or 20 days in March 1897, and then went to Madras to fetch his kit which was there. He was absent from Bombay for 20 days, and then severed his connection with the Bank. He, however, rejoined the Bank in August

cash book written up to December 23rd. Witness accordingly made large entries in the rough cash book, all being done at the order of accused No. 2.

Were any of those six sums entered as fixed deposits actually received?—No.

Were any of the six sums entered as paid on loans actually paid?—No.

They are all fictitious?—Yes.

These entries are spread over dates ranging between the first and 23rd of December. The intervening entries are small, but some of them are also false. None of these deposit and loan entries were entered in the rough cash book. Witness did not enter up the fair cash book on the same day as the entries were made in the rough cash book, because the second accused said his brother was coming to Bombay from Madras and some changes might be necessary in the accounts. He made out the receipts for the loan accounts, accused No. 2 signing as agent of the Bombay branch and witness signed as cashier. The original counterfoil book in witness's handwriting was not to be found. One of the items related to Rs. 80,000. There was no genuine receipt for that, but one was forthcoming for Rs. 8,600. Accused No. 1 came to the Bombay office at the end of December, and enquired what had been done with reference to the instructions given in his letter. Accused No. 2 then told witness to hand over to accused No. 1 the rough cash book. The latter looked at all the entries from the 1st to 23rd December, and pointed out to witness and accused No. 2 that it would look rather strange to the Madras people to have a credit entry of Rs. 17,500 and three days after to have a debit item of Rs. 17,500 to the same man. He made the same remarks with regard to the other fictitious deposits of Rs. 45,000, Rs. 13,500, Rs. 28,000, Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 78,000. Accused No. 1 then prepared a statement from the rough cash, taking all the deposit entries, except the one for Rs. 80,000, which he entered as Rs. 8,000, and added Rs. 53,000 to the credit side, while he placed on the debit side the names of various persons to whom it was purported loans for these sums were made.

Was a deposit receipt made out for the Rs. 53,000?—Yes. Witness added accused No. 1 made out a statement which he said should be considered as the rough cash book, and told witness to enter it in the fair cash book at once. Witness did so on the same day.

Did accused No. 2 take part in the preparation of this statement?—He was present while accused No. 1 made it out. After the fair cash book had been entered up witness put it before both accused and asked them to look at it.

The entries witness made in the fair cash book included the fictitious loans and deposits. Witness was examined as to the personality of the persons who were represented as depositing money and receiving loans. One deposit for Rs. 17,500 was made by Ramchandra Sadashiv Konseker. He did not know such a person, but Ramchandra Sadashiv was both accused's paternal uncle. He was a cultivator, and witness did not think he could deposit such a sum. P. Narayan Gopal was entered as depositing Rs. 45,000, and he was the maternal uncle of both accused. Atmarampant Parab, a depositor of Rs. 13,500, is a nephew of Narayen Gopal. Govind Gopal who is a brother of Narayen Gopal and maternal uncle of accused was entered as depositing Rs. 8,000. Mrs. Parvati Raojee was described as depositing Rs. 53,000, she was the wife of accused No. 1. In regard to the loans one man Dabholker Balaji was distantly related to accused. Promissory notes were made out by accused No. 2 and given to witness while he was writing up the fair cash book from the statement prepared by No. 1 Neither of the persons named could individually make the deposits named, but if the Gopal family combined perhaps they could deposit Rs. 8,000.

After the adjournment, witness said after making up the fair cash book he entered these items in the ledger.

What was said about preparing the balance-sheet?—No. I told me to total all the items in the ledger, and I merely took the totals. He saw a rough balance-sheet in the handwriting of No. 1, while the latter was in Bombay. The latter took the balance-sheet away. Witness prepared the cash extracts from the fair cash book, and as No. 1 was waiting to go away to Madras witness placed these extracts with the balance-sheet before both accused who were sitting together.

How long did accused No. 1 stay in Bombay?—He left on January 6th. I can tell you the date now but I don't remember.

How do you know that now?—Because I have seen an entry in accused's No. 2 pocket-book to that effect.

Witness left the service of the bank on 1st February, 1898. He was then examined as to withdrawals of fixed deposits and repayment of loans, the entries of which corresponded with the fair cash book. When witness was in the Bombay office, a register of deposits and loans was kept.

Do you know who are the partners in Earulekar and Co.—No.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Hamilton: You have admitted having made all these false entries in this whole series of books?—I have admitted the books from which this printed lists were prepared contained false records. None of the entries relating to deposits or loans in December 1897 are in the handwriting of accused No. 2.

Did you receive any reward for making these entries?—No.

Why did you make them?—Because both the accused told me to write them.

Were you promised reward hereafter?—No.

When you were at Malgao you were convicted of theft?—No. I was convicted in connection with a charge of trespass arising out of a land dispute.

In July 1896, when you were staying with Vishnu was there a quarrel and you left?—Nothing to speak of.

Do you recollect that when you were going away a gold necklace belonging to Vishnu's wife was found in your bag?—No, it is false.

Do you recollect that your brother complained of your misbehaviour towards his wife?—No.

Was it not in consequence of this alleged complaint you were compelled to leave the bank?—No.

The court at this stage adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE SORABJEE FRAMJEE DAVAR.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE ASPANIAR MERWAN IRANEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and for an extension of the interim order. The application was granted, the interim order being extended for two months.

RE MERWANJEE PESTONJEE BHAKA.

Mr. Starling applied for the insolvent's discharge. Mr. Raikes appeared for a creditor to oppose the application.

Mr. Starling said his client's matter stood over for his discharge, and argued that he was entitled to his discharge now. Ever since the Court was constituted, that had been the practice except in one instance which the learned counsel said occurred in the time of Mr. Justice Scott. In the present case, his Lordship (Mr. Justice Russell) ordered the matter should be adjourned without protection; and counsel argued that insolvent was entitled to avoid arrest during the whole of the time his discharge was adjourned. As a matter of fact, the Thana Court had ordered his arrest on the 4th inst., but the warrant was not out; and the insolvent had not yet been arrested. Counsel mentioned the case of an insolvent, whose discharge was adjourned for two months, and who spent the whole of the time in Ceylon.

The present was not an offence against the Insolvency Court; it was an offence against the Court at Thana. This Court granted an interim order; and the insolvent was entitled to avoid arrest during the interval. On the merits no cause was shown why his Lordship should alter the order he had already made in the matter; for it was like a decree in a civil suit. His Lordship could not review his judgement and alter the decree. The only remedy would be to file another suit. The learned counsel therefore asked his Lordship to grant the insolvent his discharge now.

Mr. Raikes said his learned friend had been fighting with shadows. He said the Court was asked to alter the previous order. He (Mr. Raikes) did not ask his Lordship to alter the order at all. The order made was that the insolvent do attend the Court on the 11th July, and be further examined. If the insolvent came up to be examined, he was liable to be cross-examined, and he would not be entitled to his discharge unless he gave satisfactory explanations. His Lordship had made no order for the insolvent's discharge.

His Lordship took time to consider his decision in the matter.

RE THOMAS ANTHONY SOARES.

Mr. Baptista for the insolvent, moved for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. The application was granted.

RE DEWJEE NANJER.

Mr. Young, for a creditor, moved for an order to recover the costs of a former application from the assets in the hands of the Official Assignee, which had benefited the estate. The application was granted.

RE MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPUN.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE VELLJEE NARRON.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted for a month.

MESSRS. BARRETT & Co., 3 Churchgate Street, Bombay, are agents for the new gold-wire jewellery manufactured by the "American Wire King," Mr. Harris of Blackpool, England. The jewellery is made ingeniously of gold-cased wire, untarnishable, and guaranteed to wear for ten years. One piece of wire only goes to the making of each article, soldering is neither used nor necessary. The ornaments are light, pretty and very cheap. Brooches, bangles, rings can be made with any name or initial ordered and to any size by this new and ingenious method.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE MISSIONARY MOVEMENT AND ITS INFLUENCE.

LORD CURZON'S OPINION.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

FURTHERMORE the missionaries are universally credited by the people with a power of witchcraft, essentially similar in kind to the beliefs that used to prevail widely in England, and are still not altogether extirpated, as to the magical powers of individual persons, commonly old women, supposed to be in intimate alliance with the devil himself. If there is a drought or flood, or any sudden visitation in China, it is frequently attributed to missionary incantations. If sickness or death assails a house contiguous to the missionary's abode, it is equally ascribed to the malevolent influence of the foreigner.

More fantastic in appearance, but also more sinister in operation, are the abominable and disgusting charges that are freely brought against the missionaries by the *literati*—charges of gross personal immorality and of kidnapping and mutilation of children which, however monstrous and malevolent, are not the less, but the more serious because they are firmly believed by the ignorant audiences to whom they are addressed. The mystery of the Feast of the Holy Sacrament, the privacy of the Confessional, may be to the Christian among the most idolised and sacred of his religious associations. The four-minded Chinese critic sees in them only a hypocritical mask for indecency and wrong-doing. The hospitals and orphanages of the Christian societies have sometimes been recruited for with a not too judicious avidity by their philanthropic patrons; while they receive many miserable inmates whom an early death overtakes in the natural course of things. It is firmly believed by the masses in China that foundlings are taken in, and that sick women and children enticed to these institutions to be murdered by the missionaries for the sake of the therapeutic or chemical properties attaching to their viscera, or eyes, or brains.

It must be remembered that in the Chinese pharmacopoidia anthropophagous remedies are held in the highest esteem; and that particular parts of the human body administered in powders or decoctions, are recommended as a sovereign remedy. A son who thus sacrifices some portion of his flesh for a sick parent, or a wife for an invalid husband, is regarded as having performed the most meritorious of acts, and is sometimes rewarded by the provincial Government with a *paifow*, or commemorative arch. The medicines distributed in the mission dispensary, the chemicals employed in the scientific processes, such as photography, to which the foreign magician is prone, have, undoubtedly, in the eyes of the ignorant masses, been obtained by these methods. It was to such a belief, that the famous Tientsin massacres in 1870, and the Wuhsueh murders in 1891, were mainly due; and when these horrible charges are reinforced by every variety of pamphlet and leaflet and filthy caricature and obscene lampoon, issued with the secret connivance of the local authority, as in the publications of the notorious Chow Han in 1891, in the province of Hunan, it may readily be conceived what a terrible and almost insurmountable weight of prejudice is excited. To intelligent persons all this may sound senseless and irrational enough; but again I am compelled to remind my readers that to this day there are many parts of Europe where precisely analogous superstitions prevail among the ignorant peasantry, against the Jews in particular; and that the last decade alone has witnessed a longer list of murders and outrages in Christian Europe, due to an almost identical cause, than has been contributed in the same period by the whole of pagan China.

Such, briefly summarised, is a list of the main drawbacks, or in some cases failings, by which the Protestant missionary movement in China is retarded. I refrain, from indicating any personal acceptance of their truth, since it may be said that my opportunities for forming a trustworthy judgment have not, in spite of two visits to the country, been sufficient; but I state them as I have derived them orally from numerous resident authorities, as well as from the study of newspapers published in China, of official reports, and of the writings and speeches of the missionaries themselves. I have no other desire than to enable my readers, firstly, to see that there are two sides to the missionary question, and, secondly, before making up their own minds as upon it, to form some idea of what those sides are.

Whatever the proposition of truth or falsehood in this presentment of the case, there seems, at least to my mind, to be small doubt that the cause of Christianity is not advancing in China with a rapidity in the least commensurate to the prodigious outlay of money, self-sacrifice, and human power. To many it appears to be receding. Such, of course, is not the impression that will be derived from missionary publications. But, if we accept their own figures, which in the year 1890 showed a total of 1,300 Protestant missionaries (women included) and only 37,300 native converts, or a fold of less than 30 to each shepherd and a proportion of only one in every 10,000 of the Chinese population, it must be admitted that the earnest of half a century's labour is not large. Meanwhile the temper of the native peoples may be gathered from the incidents of contemporary history. During the short time that I was in China seas in 1892, three fresh cases were recorded of aggravated assault upon missionaries and their wives. Since then two unoffending Swedish missionaries have been brutally murdered at Sungpu. This does not look as though the reign of peace had yet dawned. Here, however, I am only concerned with the danger that a movement exposed, whether justly or unjustly, to those attacks must entail upon the general interests of Foreign Powers in China. Those interests are not solely co-extensive with the work of evangelisation. They embrace the entire field of international relationship upon which peoples meet and hold intercourse, and it should be the first object of diplomacy to remove from this arena, or at least to minimise upon its surface, all possible sources of complication. The Christian missions are in China; they were introduced there by ourselves; they were accepted or at least submitted to by the Chinese Government; there we have hitherto maintained them, there undoubtedly they will remain. However much the unfriendly critic might welcome their wholesale deportation, no such solution is practicable. So long as the Treaties are not rescinded, their obligation can neither be evaded by foreign Governments nor trampled on with impunity by the Chinese. In the first place, China, having undertaken to protect their persons and to tolerate their faith, must fulfil her pledge, and cannot be permitted to combine a mere lip respect for the engagement with secret connivance at its violation. Still less must the idea be allowed to prevail that a mere money compensation will suffice to expiate any or every outrage. The exaction of blood-money is at the best but a poor form of diplomatic amends; but blood-money in return for the lives of innocent men, whose protection has been guaranteed by treaty, and who have been brutally done to death, is almost an aggravation of the offence. The Chinese themselves will be the last to feel surprise at an attitude of resolution on the part of the foreigner. Firmness is the only policy for which they entertain any respect. It would be, of course, be best if in all cases of outrage or crime, whether happening to an Englishman, a Frenchman, or an American, joint action were taken by all the Powers. Such united pressure it would be almost impossible to resist. Unfortunately international jealousies or differences render such a co-operation difficult of attainment; and the steps in that direction which were taken, at Lord Salisbury's initiative, after the murders of 1891, and which assumed the form of a collective note addressed by the powers to the Tsungli Yamen, failed in their object, owing to the withdrawal of the United States from the concert.

Nevertheless while the primary canon of political action should be the adequate fulfilment of admitted obligations, statesmanship has other and supplementary duties to perform. It should aim at a cautious tightening of the reins, whereby the causes of offence may be abridged, the vagaries of indiscreet enthusiasm kept in check, and the political aspects of missionary enterprise contracted within the smallest possible dimensions. There are some who recommend that the missionaries should dispense with foreign protection altogether, and, proceeding without passports, should live as Chinese subjects under Chinese laws. Such a solution is probably more Quixotic than feasible, and might lead to worse disaster. A very strict revision, however, of the conditions of travel and residence in the interior is much to be desired. Some limitation ought to be placed upon the irresponsible vagrancy of European subjects over remote and fanatical parts of the Chinese dominions. Passports should be absolutely refused at the discretion of the Minister, exercised with regard to the character both of the locality and the applicant. When granted, they might specify the name of the province, district, or town to which, and to which only, the bearer is accredited. Already they give a general sketch of the route which he proposes to follow. Upon his arrival he might be compelled to report himself to the local magistracy, and to notify his future movements to the latter. Such a demand has, I believe, more than once been made by the Chinese Government, but has been steadily refused. The relations between the civil authorities and the Christians in matters pertaining to the acquisition and tenure of land should be clearly defined and assimilated as far as possible to native custom. The opening of all mission establishments to the inspection of Government officials is recommended by some as an antidote to the horrible prevalent superstitions. Of more avail would it be to curtail within the narrowest limits the institutions, such as orphanages and sisterhoods, that give currency to these odious beliefs. The employment of hundreds of young unmarried foreign girls in various branches of missionary work, though the most popular current phase of the movement is greatly to be deprecated, is giving rise to the very pardonable misinterpretations of which I have spoken; and ought to be curtailed by educated opinion at home.

In the last resort more will depend upon the character and conduct of the missionaries themselves than upon the checks devised by even a friendly diplomacy. Impulsive virtue and raw enthusiasm are not necessarily the best credentials for a missionary career. The sensational appeal from the platform of Exeter Hall, and the despatch of the heterogeneous company that respond to the summons, like a draft of young volunteer recruits to the theatre of war, are fraught with infinite danger. It behoves the parent societies, both in Great Britain and America, by a more careful choice of the men whom they send forth, and the emissaries themselves, by an anxious regulation of their own conduct, to anticipate and, if it may be, to avert the danger which, under existing conditions, comforts alike the interests of the country under whose flag they march, and the sublime cause to which they have devoted their lives.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 3rd July:—

Read application from Mr. P. G. Messent, Engineer to the Trust, dated 28th June 1900, asking for 3 months' privilege leave from 28th July or from such other date as he may avail himself of it.

Resolution.—The leave applied for is sanctioned, and Mr. A. C. W. Fosbery is appointed to act during Mr. Messent's absence, or until further orders, subject to the approval of Government, under the provisions of section 24 of the Port Trust Act of 1879, Mr. W. E. H. Nimmo to act for Mr. Fosbery, drawing the usual allowances.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, submitting the following list of stevedores who hold licenses in the Port Trust Wet Docks for a period of one year ending 30th June 1900, and have asked that they should be renewed for another year, and recommending that the renewal be sanctioned:—Messrs. Hill, Son and Gresan, Messrs. R. Sharp and Son, Mr. C. P. Lowjee, Messrs. Shaik Dadoo, Shaik Currim and Shaik Abdulla, Mr. Ahmed bin Mahomed, Mr. Cawsjee Jamsetjee, Mr. Fuzulbhoy Pereo Mahomed, Mr. Dadoomeya Heerajee, Mr. Camillo Collonello, Messrs. Tajoo Mahomed and Abdul Currim, Messrs. Rustomjee Bomanjee and Co, Messrs. Dinshaw Dadabhoy and Co, Mr. Francis Xavier Britto, Messrs. Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons, Mr. Edward Thomas, and Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Wookerjee.

Resolution.—The licenses may be renewed. In the past year several instances have occurred in which the provisions of the docks by-laws have been disregarded, stevedores should, therefore, be warned that they will be held personally responsible for the misfeasance of their foremen and work-people, and, in addition to other penalties, are liable to have their licenses suspended or altogether withdrawn for infringement of any kind.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 23rd April, 1900, submitting, for favourable consideration an application for the lease for 99 years of plot No, 34 on the Apollo Reclamation at the fixed rates of rent *viz*:—Rs. 1-4-0 per square yard per annum for the first 10 years, Rs. 1-12-0 per square yard per annum for the second 10 years, Rs. 2-4-0 per square yard per annum for the next 30 years, and Rs. 2-12-0 per square yard per annum for the remaining 49 years. Submitted the application, dated 19th April 1900, above referred to.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 19th June 1900, forwarding plans and specification received from Messrs. Gostling and Morris for a building to be erected on plot No. 34 Apollo Reclamation; reporting that it is not proposed to build over the whole of the plot at the back, which allows of the kitchens and servants' quarters being very well arranged in a separate wing; that each floor contains a sitting-room, a dining-room and two bed-rooms with two bath-rooms and water closets; that two servants' rooms, exclusive of the kitchen, are provided for the ground and first floors and three for the second and third floors; that water closets and bath-rooms are provided for servants, adjoining the servants' staircase at the east end of the building; that both the staircases are to be made fireproof; that the elevations are suitable and similar to those of the adjacent buildings, and that the building will probably cost Rs. 40,000 and take 9 months to complete, and recommending that the plans and specification be approved subject to all Municipal requirements being fulfilled. Submitted the plans and specification above referred to.

Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee; recommending that the application be accepted on the conditions embodied in the forms of agreement and lease circulated with the chairman's note, subject to any modifications necessitated by approved alterations of the plans, &c., and that the plans and specification be approved and sanctioned, and proposing that 12 months' "free time" be allowed from the date on which the land is handed and taken over.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land and Railways Committee are approved and sanctioned.

Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 1st May 1900, forwarding for consideration an application from Mr. Ardesir Bhicajee Patel for the first refusal for 12 months of plot No. 26 on the Apollo Reclamation, and reporting that he has been informed by Mr. A. Bhicajee Patel that he contemplates the erection of a low building for the purpose of keeping his present buildings open to the south. Submitted letter from Mr. Ardesir Bhicajee Patel dated 28th April 1900.

Submitted letter from the engineer, dated 15th May 1900, furnishing at the chairman's request a plan, showing a way of laying out plot No. 26, by which a plot at the corner of Lansdowne Road and Stevens Street, measuring 55'by50' would be given for the erection of an upper-storied building, with garden ground 50 feet wide on the north and west sides and a plot 40' by 50'be given on Stevens Street, suitable for a single storey building with garden spaces, 15 feet wide on the north and 30 feet on the west, and a rough sketch showing how the elevation of the west side of Stevens Street will appear if this proposal be carried out. It was proposed by the chairman that the arrangement and alignment shown in the block plan be approved. Mr. Willcocks moved as an amendment, that negotiations be entered into with the lessees of the neighbouring plots to take up this land on the usual terms, failing which the Trust will enter into arrangements for erecting buildings on this plot in the usual manner. A second amendment was moved by Mr Stiven, that one large four-storied building be erected on the plot, instead of a small four-storied building at the corner, and a one-storied building on Stevens Street as suggested And a third amendment by Mr. Dick, that open spaces, similar only to those between the buildings facing Battery Street, be allowed, the rest of the land to be let for building purposes as usual. Mr. Dick's amendment was first put to the meeting, when 5 voted for and 6 against it. It was accordingly declared to be lost. Mr. Stiven's amendment was next put, and 5 voted for and 6 against. It was also declared to be lost. Mr. Willcoks' amendment was then put, when 10 voted for and 1 against.

Resolution.—It was then put as a substantive motion and carried by the same number of votes.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 29th May 1900. Read letter from the Acting Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 22nd June 1900 communicating the opinion of the Chamber on the subject of the proposed rules to regulate the stacking and storage of coals on the Port Trust Bunders.

Resolution.—The letter from the Chamber of Commerce should be referred to the Bunders and the Land and Railways Committees for further consideration and report.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 5th June 1900, accepting the tender of the Thames Iron Works Co. for the construction of the 60' gates for the Prince's Dock, subject to the plans being approved by the Trustees. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 22nd June 1900, forwarding the drawings of the proposed 60' gates received from the Trustees' London Agents, and reporting that they are satisfactory but that he has suggested a few small additions and alterations in his letter of even date to the Agents, and adding that the tendered price for the Jarrah in fenders is £32-10-0, and by using Greenheart from the old 55' gates instead, this amount plus freight will be saved. Submitted letter from the Engineer to the Agents above referred to.

Read proceedings of the Docks Committee concurring in the chairman's minute, saying that the plans are entirely satisfactory, and some very trifling alterations which are detailed in the engineer's letter to the agents have been suggested with his approval, and proposing that the board be recommended to approve and sanction the plans.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are approval and sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 29th June 1900.	Total from 1st April to 29th June 1900.	For week ending 25th June 1899.	Total from 1st April to 19th June 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	285	17	214
" out of "	16	223	17	235
" transported	10	150	9	182
" attended to	1	17	0	17
" warped ...	1	15	3	19

REUTER'S Agency learns that Major St. H. Gibbons, who is on a journey across Africa, reached Aguddi, opposite the Belgian port of Dufile, on May 3. The explorer, who had then walked 12,000 kilometres from Tanganyika, was in the best of health, and was awaiting the arrival of an Egyptian steamer to convey him to Khartoum, on the way for Cairo and England.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

CONCILIATING PUBLIC OPINION.

THE "Rast Goftar" is glad to notice that Lord Northcote has thrown himself heart and soul into the task of conciliating public opinion, and enlisting on the side of his Government the good will and co-operation of the various sections of the community. Our contemporary adds: While he is doing this, a sincere desire is being evinced on all sides to lend whatever assistance that could be given to enable him to steer clear of the abnormal difficulties that beset his path. No better proof of this mutual desire on the part of the ruler and the ruled to be of use and service to each other, can be given than the address which was presented to his Excellency, last week, by the Deccan Sabha, and the kind reply given to it by him. The Sabha in this address of welcome was careful to make representation on more than one urgent question of public importance, such as the plague and the famine, the District Municipal Bill, and the Khoti Bill. The suggestions advanced on the several topics were modest and practical to a degree.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" says: The reply which Lord Northcote gave to the address of welcome presented to him by the Deccan Sabha is an interesting utterance from many points of view. A timely and full authoritative statement upon the famine policy of the Government was anxiously awaited by the public, and his Excellency took this opportunity of making it. From what the Governor said no one can now have a shadow of doubt about the kindly intentions that actuate the Government. Lord Northcote dwelt upon the view which the Government take of the comparative value and efficacy of small village relief works and large centralized relief measures.

The "Gujerati" observes: In reply to an excellent address of welcome presented to Lord Northcote by the Deccan Sabha, his Excellency explained at length the famine and revenue policy of the Bombay Government. Though one might differ from some of the views maintained in the speech, its tenour was unexceptionable. It was kind and sympathetic and evinced a desire to do well by the people entrusted to his care. As regards the superiority or otherwise of large over small works near villages and the question of suspension and remission of revenue, his Excellency, as was to be expected, reechoes official views which are familiar to so many of us.

WANT OF RAIN IN GUJERAT.

The "Indian Spectator" says the want of rain in Gujerat is causing the gravest anxiety; and proceeds to remark:—The authorities have provided liberal doles for the weak and aged. Private charity has enabled a large distribution of food suitable for infants. Second-hand tools will be given away to labourers on relief works, when these works are closed, to enable them to make a start in their trades. 17 lakhs of takavi have already been distributed, and 10 lakhs more are expected. More has been asked for. To encourage cultivation by manual labour, it has been notified that crops so raised will be exempt from attachment for revenue. All these efforts, however, must prove futile if the rains do not come soon. The few cattle that the ryots had managed to save after almost superhuman exertions, are already dying off.

CONFESSIONS AND POLICE TORTURE.

The "Rast Goftar" denounces the ruthless practices of the police in extorting confessions from persons in their custody, and writes: Fresh evidence, of a very painful character, is constantly forthcoming, such as must force upon the mind of the Government the necessity of taking some active measures for putting an end to the ruthless practices, in vogue among the Indian police, as means for extorting confession from suspects under their charge. It was only a fortnight ago that we referred to the cruel atrocities that are being perpetrated on helpless, and very often inoffensive persons, in the secret recesses of police thanas. Since then, a typical case has been heard before Justices Fulton and Crowe in the Bombay High Court. The case of Bendya valad Harka and another had the same dismal tale to tell as its predecessors. A strong, vigorous soul, in the prime of manhood, is remorselessly done to death by torture, and the fiends who have done so have got no more than six years rigorous imprisonment.

A TOO CAUTIOUS FAMINE POLICY.

The "Bast Goftar" would like to know whether, by adopting a too cautious policy, the authorities have not unconsciously contributed to the prevalent misery. Our contemporary remarks: It would be nothing short of a public calamity when a large mass of able-bodied persons, who are in a position to help and support themselves, come to live upon the bounty of the State. If Government has been found to be too parsimonious in its administration of famine relief, we are told that, "there has been no curtailment of cost merely for the sake of economy, but for the prevention of a general demoralization and fraud." We accept this explanation without a demur; but, at the same time, it is none the less competent for us to ask the authorities whether, in their anxiety to prevent such "demoralization and fraud" they have not unconsciously added to the prevalent misery, and intensified distress? It is hard to get over the impression that, with the best of good intentions, the Government has behn unwittingly betrayed into a policy which, on account of its being a too cautious one, has prevented its famine operations from being so effective in their good results as they would otherwise have been.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE AND THE PESHWAS' DIARIES.

The "Native Opinion" thus notices Mr. Justice Ranade's paper on the diaries of the Peshwas: The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade is to be congratulated upon the admirable paper on the Diaries of the Peshwas which he read, a few days ago, before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Mr. Justice Ranade's deep scholarship is a matter of such common knowledge that to attempt to praise it now is like painting the lily. He has been recognised, on all hands, to be an intellectual giant and whatever contributions come from his pen must extort universal admiration for their profound scholarship and for thorough grasp of the subjects they deal with.

THE LATE DR. GERSON DA CUNHA.

The Gujerati speaks in eulogistic terms of the late Dr. Da Cunha: The death of Dr. Da Cunha removes from the medical profession not only a well-known practitioner but a man of letters whose fame had reached literary circles in Europe. He was a master of several of the modern languages of India, spoke French, German and Italian and was also conversant with four ancient languages including Latin and Sanscrit. His contributions on medical and scientific subjects were considered of high merit and appeared from time to time in well known medical and scientific journals. As a devoted student of Antiquities his essays and other writings were widely appreciated by Western scholars. As a keen numismatist, he occupied almost a unique position amongst his countrymen, and his collection of coins and medallions, amounting to over 15,000 varieties, is said to be as rich as it is rare.

The "Indian Spectator" writes: A modern medical practitioner might well stand aghast at the long list of publications which are attributed to the late Dr. J. Gerson Da Cunha in the daily papers, not one of them touching on the subject of his profession. He seems to have been a man of wonderful versatility, a linguist and a prolific contributor to congresses and journals devoted to scholarship. In these days of absorbing specialization it is almost impossible for most men to range over such wide fields as the late Dr. Da Cunha. His example his a value of its own, especially to the community to which he belonged.

THE LASCARS AND THEIR FALSE FRIENDS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: At the half yearly meeting of the P. and O. Company, Sir Thomas Sutherland, the President, said that regarding the employment of lascars on board their ships the company was willing years ago to have the question definitely settled by law and the sooner it was settled the better for them. The agitation which had been raised on the subject was a Trade Union agitation, of the most hollow and insincere character, and he was surprised that the board of trade had not taken a more courageous view of the matter than they had done." We have not the slightest doubt that the authoritative pronouncement which is now being sought will be in favour of the lascars. But even supposing that the matter be decided against them on a bare technical point, we trust that the Parliament and the British public will see through the interested agitation carried on by Sir Havelock Wilson and his supporters under the guise of philanthropy and humanity, and will alter the law.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" publishes a long and interesting account of an interview its representative had with native lascars at present in Bombay. The interviewer had a conversation with ten men, four serangs and six tindels. They all agreed in stating that they desired no change in their present condition and in the accommodation provided for them on board the P. and O. steamers; that they were quite contented with the existing state of things; and that they wanted no false philanthropist to intervene between them and the authorities in the matter of the alleged insufficient accomodation provided for them.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THERE was one marked feature about J. H. Taylor's play during the Open Championship week at St. Andrews, and that was his more than ordinarily careful avoidance of the bunkers which beset the path of the unwary at many of the holes at the classic Fife green. There are many different ways of arriving at the holes, particularly on the homeward journey, as the majority of the bunkers are directly on the line from the tee to the green, and at such a distance that nothing but a comparatively long shot will find them. To the right or the left is the pass-word, and right carefully did Taylor pick either one side or the other of the various hazards. But the Mid-Surrey man is an inordinately straight driver—probably no other golfer is quite so straight—and the result at St. Andrews was that the bunkers did not cause the same degree of inconvenience to Taylor that they did to others of the competitors, especially as he always took care to play well on the safe side—a somewhat pawky style of golf which as the eventual results proved, was almost more than justified.

To really realize what driving is it is necessary to pay a visit to an open championship meeting. There you see players who have almost more than local reputations being left in the rear by Goliaths of the game like Braid and Vardon. The margin may in reality not be great—and ten to twenty yards from the tee shot to any individual hole may mean little, particularly to a player who is in the main accurate—but it makes the game much more difficult to the man who has to keep playing the odd to an opponent who invariably lies such a distance in front of him. He must needs have recourse to his brassey where his rival may reach the green with his driving-mashie or iron, and the majority of golfers find it an easier task to approach with an iron than a brassey. There is less margin for mistake with the former.

James Braid was admittedly the finest driver competing in the championship, as, in addition to the abnormal length he was obtaining, he was also wonderfully accurate in his direction. The manner in which he tackled the line over the railway sheds at the seventeenth hole was quite refreshing after watching the other competitors—even Vardon himself took the safe line to the left of the bunker. It is doubtful, however, if the advantage he gained in distance in taking this line was worth the risk—at least it did not appear so in Braid's case, for although he arrived close to the green with his second shot, the invariable result was that a six was recorded, owing to the possibilities of disaster with the approach. Still it was a pleasure to witness Braid smite the ball with that "divine fury," as Mr. Hutchinson terms it. Whether on the average he drives further than Harry Vardon is a moot point. His ball appears to travel further because it leaves the club more quickly, and has a quicker and lower flight. In consequence, it is probable that he is longer against an adverse breeze, but down wind I should rather think Vardon would have the pull. In the case of the ex-champion the ball leaves the club in rather lazy fashion—at least in comparison with that of Braid; but one has to play with Vardon to realise the power he has from the tee and through the green.

Vardon's putting did not meet with the approval of the cognoscenti at St. Andrews. Time after time he missed putts when he might naturally have been expected to hole, but those who witnessed these little errors on the part of the ex-champion are apt to forget that the majority of his opponents were more or less equally faulty when near the hole. Although the putting greens were on the whole in excellent condition, the putting was, nevertheless, far from easy, particularly at the two long holes, out and home, and the four holes round the turn, where the turf is hardly of the same quality as it is at the beginning and the end of the course.

The general opinion seems to be that Harry Vardon is an indifferent putter. If he be, it certainly says a great deal for the extraordinary excellence he has attained in other departments of the game,—that is judging by results during the past two or three years. But as regards this matter of putting—this is a conclusion with which I for my own part cannot quite agree. Vardon may miss short ones occasionally, but who does not? Even putters like Mr. Low and Willie Park are not free from this fault—in fact the latter was credited with missing one of less than a foot on the first day of the championship. As against this my experience of Vardon is that he holes out more than an average percentage of long putts, and very seldom does he go round without running down at least one from the edge of the green; whilst occasionally he is guilty of exceeding this number. Thus, then I should not call Vardon a bad putter, but he is an awkward-looking workman on the greens, and apparently trusts more to the pains and trouble he takes over the task in hand than to any natural ability. Furthermore, Vardon has a peculiar habit of drawing the putter away from the ball after striking it, which makes it appear as though there was a want of confidence about his work, which, it may be, is more apparent than real.

In contrast to Vardon, the champion appears rather a bold and confident putter. He probably takes just as much care in studying the stroke as does Vardon, but once he has made up his mind he wastes no time, and strikes the ball deliberately and firmly—occasionally too firmly. Now and then, however, his holing-out is brilliant, as it was in the last are round of the championship, when he missed little, and ran down one or two very useful putts, particularly on the homeward journey. Braid, on the other hand, cannot be called anything but an indifferent putter, and had his work on the greens been in accordance with the rest of his game, his total of 322 would have been many strokes less.

It would be interesting to have the candid individual opinion of the eighty-odd competitors in the championship as to the merits of the seventeenth hole at St. Andrews. For myself I think they would all agree that it was very difficult, but otherwise I hardly think the census of opinion would be flattering—at least on the part of those who had not born and brought up in the precincts of the classic green, and certainly not as regards one well-known professional, who when playing from the road found a large hole in the embankment, from which it was impossible to strike the ball. As a consequence, he had to tee his ball in the road with a loss of two strokes, double figures being the result. I am certainly not alone in thinking that the approach is too tricky and is conductive to a weak, timid style of golf, which is not pleasant to practise or edifying to watch. Several of the local contingent have a peculiar way of playing this approach by hitting strongly past the bunker to the left, and thus opening out the hole from the far side of the green. The day before the championship started a celebrated local professional took a great amount of pains to explain the advantages of this method, and theoretically there was something in the argument; but on attempting it myself I found I had misjudged the distance, and still had the bunker between my ball and the hole, leaving myself one of the most awkward strokes requires on the green. That, then, was the consequence of attempting to play the approach in this manner.

When at the Open Championship I took the opportunity of paying a visit to the farfamed and much-maligned links at Musselburgh. Although they were not in the very best of condition owing to the continued dry weather, they were far from deserving the many opprobrious epithets which have been cast at them during the past few years. As a test of golf the green is far superior to many links with greater present day reputations, for the holes are of goodly length and undoubtedly give an advantage to the long driver. From the medal tees it is far from a short course. In the eyes of southern golfers, who are accustomed to links spruce and clean, Musselburgh has one great drawback, and that is the somewhat unkempt appearance of the green, the result of the presence of stray pieces of wood, paper, and other articles on the course, whilst the sand in the bunkers has hardly a seaside appearance, having gradually assumed a colour more closely resemb

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. GEORGE MOORE'S new novel is nearly completed, and will be published shortly by Mr. Fisher Unwin, under the title of Sister Theresa, the name of the chief character in the book. Readers of Mr. Moore's last work, Evelyn Innes, will recognise that the two characters are really one. Sister Theresa, indeed, will form a kind of sequel to Evelyn Innes. It deals with convent life, and is said to contain several strong scene which throw an interesting light on that subject.

To a growing number of readers in this country a new book by Mr. James Lane Allen is an event. His latest story, The Increasing Purpose, which is laid in the hemp-producing region of Kentucky at the close of the war, will be published on Wednesday next by Messrs. Macmillan In the United States it is called The Reign of Law, but to give it that title here would have caused confusion with the late Duke of Argyll's book. It is a study in the development of a country lad who aspired to be a minister. Attracted to Darwin's doctrines, he is cast out by his sect, and returns home humiliated. Love finds him in his isolation, and brings him into harmony with the natural courses of life. Mr. Allen handles hemp very minutely.

Bookselling is barely a tolerable business just now. After newspapers and magazines, people only find time to read the cheapest literature—books that ask to be thrown away when done with. "Let our friends finish the South African business," said a representative of one of the leading publishing houses yesterday. But as public interest in the war is decidedly on the wane, there is ground for hope that the reaction among book-buyers will not be too long delayed.

The testimony of Archdeacon Sinclair as to temperance being essential to a brilliant cricket career is given in the preface he has written for the volume by Mr. T. C. Collings on that pastime in Mr. Fisher Unwin's Sports Library. "The man who tipples," "he says, or drinks more than is good for him, is injuring his power for cricket." The Archdeacon describes it as the greatest of games, not merely on account of its influence in correct eye and sinewy muscle, but because it tends to produce coolness of judgment, good temper, and courage. A portrait of Lord Hawke is the frontispiece to the volume, which will be published on July 2. Among the contributors to the work are Lord Harris on Recreation and Cricket, and Mr. T. A. Hearne, who tells how to prepare a wicket and look after a ground.

It seems as if fortune would by-and-by play into the hands of those many persons who observe the advice never to read a novel until it is a year old—so rapidly is the sixpenny edition beginning to follow the six-shilling one. Two modern novels, John Oliver Hobbes's The School for Saints, and Mrs. Croker's Peggy of the Bartons, are about to be issued in the cheap form, the former by Mr. Fisher Unwin, and the other by Messrs. Methuen, who are also doing very well with the cheap issues of General Baden Powell's two campaign books. The School for Saints may prove to be the longest novel ever reprinted at sixpence. Its author has now completed the sequel, called Robert Orange, which will be published by Mr. Unwin on July 2.

Does a nation tend to become less cultured as it grows more powerful? Mr. Edmund Gosse discusses the question in the forthcoming Anglo-Saxon Review, in an article entitled Culture and the Small Nations, dealing particularly with Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. As to ourselves, he remarks that wealth and power and colonial interests, and the responsibilities of a complex empire, do not leave leisure or opportunity for thought. "We must be rich to live, and to be rich we must be mediocre. We must be strong to live, and to be strong we must be barbarous. Is this the future for England, for Germany, for Russia? Very possibly," adds Mr. Gosse, "it is."

Dr. John Nisbet has completed his book on Our Forests and Woodlands," for the Haddon Hall Library. He would like to see technical instruction improved, so as to provide well-trained, skilful wood-managers and wood-reeves for the better management of existing woodlands; and he thinks the State should give more encouragement to landowers to form plantations on poor land and "waste" tracts. Given these, the good prospects of the timber market would result in improving British forestry. The book will be published shortly by Messrs. Dent.

"The distinguishing spirit of America's working people," says Mr. Charles B. Spahr, in a volume on its industrial system "is hopeful discontent." He believes that the cities are wrongfully supposed by foregin critics to represent America, and he holds that the meagre wealth of the rural districts by reason of its even distribution, brings a higher level of comfort and culture and character than is realised in the cities. Mr. Spahr's new book, therefore, America's Working People, deals with the distribution of well-being in the country, and especially the conditions on farms and in villages. Messrs. Longmans have it nearly ready.

The prophet who declares that Omar Khayyam is a myth is Mr. A. H. Millar, F. S. A. (Scot.), literary editor of the "Dundee Advertiser." His city has a few associations with literature. M. Millar himself discovered that Mrs. Shelley wrote Frankenstein there. Dundee gave Robert Fergusson his education, and was the dwelling-place of Robert Browning's father. Thomas Hood's people came from the district. Robert Nicoll, the poet, established in Dundee a circulating library which was a sorry failure. The city never forgets its connection with George Gilfillan; and Mr. R. S. Rintoul was an editor there before he founded the "Spectator." Modern Dundee has given us Deas Cromarty and the Revd. David Macre but Mr. Miller is the first Dundonian to call the Rubaiyat a forgery.

Mr. B. L. Farjeon is making an interesting innovation with his latest novel, The Mesmerists, which Messrs. Hutchinson will publish. At the end of the story he adds a dramatised version, thus giving the reader in one volume both the story and the drama. This course is adopted in order to protect Mr. Farjeon against unauthorised stage settings of his novel.

For Britain's Soldiers, a volume of stories which is an author's offering to the War Fund, will be published immediately by Messrs. Methuen, who also have given their services gratuitously. The idea originated in a letter to the Author by Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne. The contributors to the volume are Sir Walter Besant, Mrs. Croker, and Messrs. Alden, Crockett, Hornung, Hyne, Kipling, Mason, Moore, Pemberton, Roberts, Ridge, Wells, White, and Wood.

Mr. William O. Partridge, a well-known New York sculptor, has written a novel entitled The Angel of Day, which Messrs. Putnam will publish here. It deals with "the fascinating life of Studios."—A sixpenny edition of Miss Rhoda Broughton's Cometh Up as a Flower is being published by Messrs. Macmillan.—Our Cove, a book of short stories of life in a Cornish fisher village, by Mr. J. H. Harris, will be published shortly by Pollard, of Truro.—When her story called Days of Doubt was nearly completed, Miss Alice Maud Meadows suffered a family bereavement, and was obliged to cease writing. The book will be published soon now by Messrs. Ward, Lock and Co.

The concluding volume of The Dictionary of National Biography was to appear on the 29th ulti.—Mr. Gollancz's Life of Shakespeare, which rounds off the Larger Temple edition of Shakespeare's works published by Messrs. Dent, is expected to be ready next month.—Part 3 of Professor Ray Lankester's Treatise on Zoology will be published shortly by Messrs. Black. It deals with the Echinoderma. Professor Charles Eliot Norton, literary executor of the late John Ruskin, is reported to have said that Ruskin probably left little or nothing worth publishing; Ruskin, in Mr. Norton's opinion, having published too much during his lifetime,

Mr. Newnes is once more adding to the already long list of periodicals published under his auspices. It would seem almost as if Messrs. Newnes and Harmsworth were engaged in a competition as to which could produce the largest number of periodicals—daily, weekly, and otherwise. Not long ago Messrs. Harmsworth were leading easily, but Messrs. Newnes have been recently making great headway. Mr. Arthur Pearson with his comparatively modest number is nowhere. The Traveller is the name of the very newest sixpenny illustrated monthly magazine, devoted to the interests of travellers and tourists in all parts of the world. What to Wear Abroad, Tours through the Shops, In the Hotels, which are to be amongst the permanent features of the Traveller, should prove of great use to a large number of tourists, as so many people seem to go abroad nowadays without having the least idea as to what sort of clothes they ought to take, or where they ought to shop. Altogether the Traveller promises to be an acquisition.

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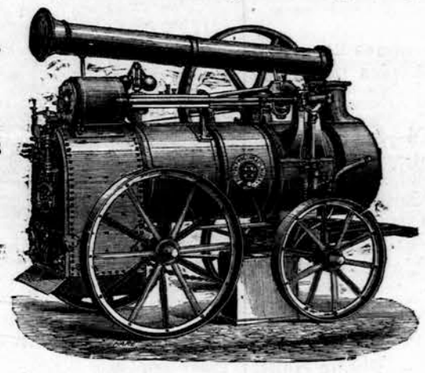
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No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from
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Agents Wanted.
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NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
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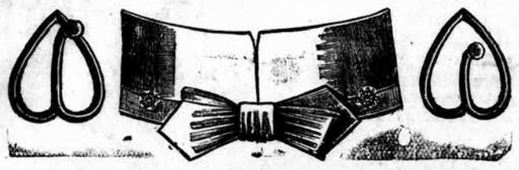

15-carat Gold, Rs. 7; 18-carat, Rs. 10.
Pearl, Rs. 20; Diamond, Rs. 45.
Per pair—*nett.*

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Illustrated Price-lists free on application.

22 YEARS' SUCCESS.

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BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

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FOR MALARIOUS, INTERMITTENT AND BILIOUS FEVERS, INFLUENZA AND MILD FORM OF PLAGUE.

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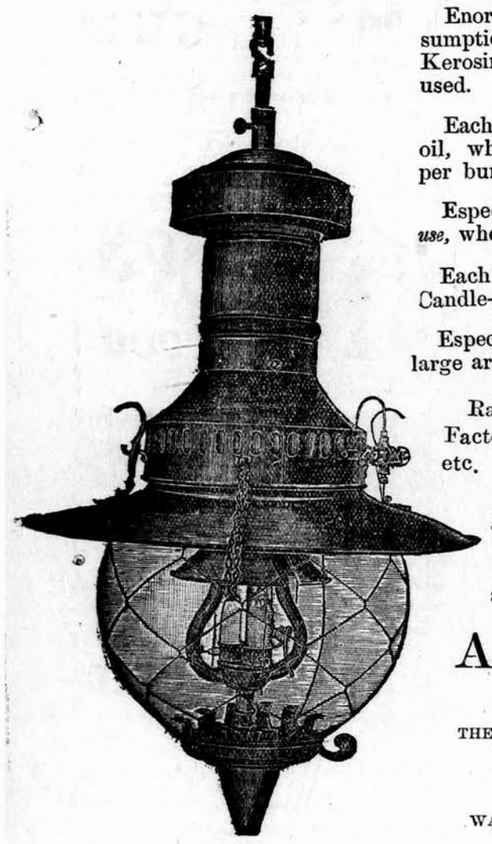
IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



TRADE MARK: "Flash Light."

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz. :—

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The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.
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PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

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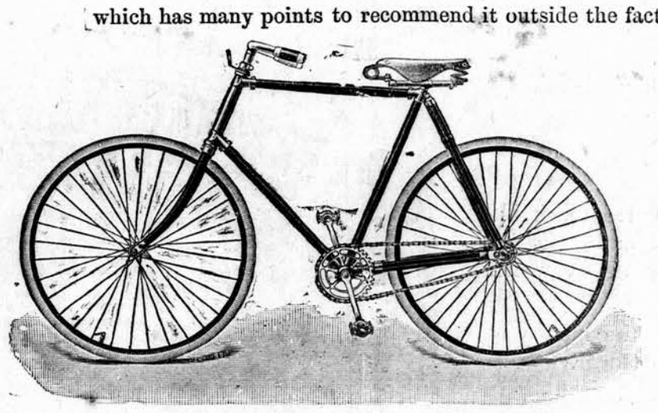
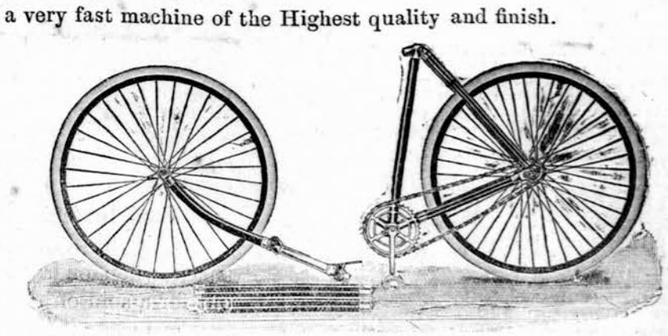
Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

A NEW MODEL,

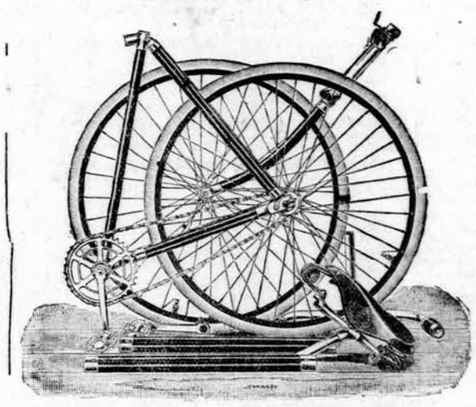
which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.





SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake: detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.



Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two. If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security unquestionable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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Matchless for the hands and complexion.
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Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
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Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

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